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# ***JPRS Report***

## **East Asia**

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***Southeast Asia***

# East Asia Southeast Asia

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9 FEBRUARY 1988

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### Hopeful Refugees 'Flocking' to Canada Face Disappointments

42000165b Suva THE FIJI TIMES in English  
23 Nov 87 p 4

[Article by Mala Jagmohan: "'Refugee' Hopes Lure Fiji People"]

[Text] Thousands of Fiji citizens, mainly Indians, are flocking to Canada in the belief that they will be granted refugee status.

They are abandoning their homes and jobs because of false information that Canada has opened its doors to refugees from Fiji.

While the Canadian government considers all applications for refugee status, no Fiji citizens have been granted it.

Reports from people who have already left Fiji and who claim they have been granted refugee status, however, prompt more and more to leave for Canada.

All flights out of Fiji to Canada are fully booked until late January.

Since the first coup in May more than 3000 Fiji citizens have arrived in Vancouver alone.

The numbers seemed to increase after the second coup, with 940 leaving in August and 800 up to November 15.

Another incentive luring Fiji citizens to opt for Canada in their attempts to leave Fiji is that Fiji passport holders require no visa to visit Canada.

Visas are stamped at Canadian ports of entry. Most travellers from Fiji first ask for visitors' permits and apply for refugee status when these are about to expire.

So far, about 200 Fiji citizens have already filed applications to be considered as refugees in Vancouver.

According to Canadian sources some of these applicants tell horror tales of what they have gone through in an attempt to justify their applications.

THE FIJI TIMES spoke to the Chief of Enforcement for Immigration in Vancouver, Mr Jim Passman, to find out the future of these Fiji citizens.

Mr Passman said the Canadian government's decision to grant refugee status was based on the claims of individual cases and on the United Nations definition of "refugee".

Each applicant would have to prove that he has personally been persecuted or feared persecution on the bases of race or religion.

Being from Fiji will not automatically qualify an applicant.

He said after an application was lodged a date for a hearing, about six to nine months later, was set.

At the hearing the applicant would have to present his case under oath.

Mr Passman said working visas were given to applicants after the first hearing.

Details of each case were assessed by a special committee which, Mr Passman said, comprised "experts who have detailed knowledge" of conditions in different countries.

"Yes, we do send people back," he said when asked if applications were rejected after hearings, and no Fiji citizens have so far been accepted as refugees in Vancouver.

He said at the moment British Colombia alone had about 1700 applications from different parts of the world for refugee status and there was an obvious backlog.

"People who want to be considered as refugees should realise they will have to provide evidence that they have been persecuted or fear persecution in their own countries," Mr Passman said.

"They should also realise that they will not be automatically allowed to work."

He said a racket had sprung up in Vancouver where so-called "immigration consultants" were charging exorbitant fees to assist with filing applications.

/06091

### \$99m Deficit Reported

42000165c Suva THE FIJI TIMES in English  
24 Nov 87 p 3

[Text] The country faces a record overall deficit of \$99 million which will be reflected in the government's budget, according to the Minister for Economic Planning, Development, Trade and Industry, Mr Isimeli Bose.

The deficit, which is \$22 million more than the overall deficit of \$77 million budgeted for last year, has been caused by a downturn in the economy.

Mr Bose was speaking at a function of the Rotary Club in Suva on Tuesday.

The Gross Domestic Production (GDP) is expected to be 12 per cent lower this year than last year, owing mainly to low sugar production and tourism arrivals, he said.



Sugar production is now expected to be around 370,000 tonnes and tourist arrivals around 190,000.

Receipts from exports are expected to be \$361 million this year compared to \$312 million last year and this is largely due to the devaluation of the dollar.

Imports are expected to drop by \$17 million this year and be around \$480 million, compared to \$497 million last year.

The drop is the result of higher costs of imports and the depressed economy.

Mr Bose said both domestic and foreign investments have been badly hit and investments now taking place were those which were already in the pipeline.

He said it was vital to get more investments going.

Unemployment has worsened, according to surveys done by the Ministry of Employment and Industrial Relations.

He said the surveys showed the number of workers laid off had increased from 1275 in June to 3808 in August this year.

The figure dropped to 2569 in September and levelled out to 2500 last month.

Mr Bose said the country needed to encourage foreign investment.

This could be done with incentive measures and assurances to foreign investors that they could repatriate profits.

He said Fiji had relied too heavily on Australia and New Zealand for trade and would now have to look at China, Japan and India and others.

Mr Bose said Fiji also needed to re-orientate its manufacturing sector which is heavily protected and confined to import substitution.

This could be done with new incentive policies and tariffs to encourage export.

Mr Bose said agriculture would continue to play a major role in getting the economy back on its feet.

The government is reviewing pricing and marketing policies for crops other than sugar.

It will also discourage subsidy and protection of local agriculture.

"The task towards economic recovery is an onerous one which requires the full support and co-operation from all sectors of the community," he said.

"The government is committed to building a harmonious society guaranteeing political and economic freedoms for individuals and for the smooth operation of businesses," he said.

"Any fears of insecurity should be dispelled.

"We should look forward to the future with optimism," he said.

/06091

**Oil Production Sharing Contracts Signed**

42000153f Jakarta BUSINESS NEWS in English  
4 Dec 87 p 4

[Text] The state-owned oil company Pertamina signed a production contract for oil exploration and exploitation on the Buton island and the offshore areas, Southeast Sulawesi, earlier this week.

Minister of Mines & Energy Soebroto said after he witnessed the signing ceremony that the production sharing contract just signed was the fifth this year and two more similar contracts would be signed till the end of this year.

The signing of seven production sharing contracts in 1987 indicates that investment in the oil sector is still going on in Indonesia because there are oil and gas reserves still waiting for exploitation in Indonesia and the climate is good for contractors to operate and make profits, he said.

The production sharing contract between Pertamina and its foreign partners - Conoco Buton Ltd. and Buton Shell B.V. - was signed based on the presidential permit Nr. 8-83/Pres/11/1987 dated November 25, 1987. The contract covers 18,902.7 sq.km. of on-land and off-shore areas in Buton, Southeast Sulawesi.

In accordance with the contract agreement, the contractor will bear the entire cost of exploration and production, and Pertamina will give back the operational cost to the contractor. The production sharing between Pertamina and the contractor has been determined at 85 : 15 for crude oil and 70 : 30 for natural gas after being reduced with the cost, plus incentives provided in the oil sector.

08309

**'Talk' Scoffs at U.S. Constitution Fete, Cites Social Problems**

42060007e Vientiane PASASON in Lao 8 Oct 87 p 3

['Talk' Column by Soukhouma: "Two Hundred Years of American Democracy"]

[Text]

Washington has recently organized the 200th anniversary for the establishment of the Constitution. On this occasion VOA reported in a broadcast that "the Constitution is an important achievement of the United States because it protects the rights of the private sector and the United States has contributed more to building a democratic society than any other country in the world." This is something to think about, because a well-known scientist [Maxwell] in the United States, claimed that "democracy in the United States was deceptive, and completely unreal."

The truth is that in American society, social classes are seriously divided. There were once 12 million native American Indians, but now there are only 100,000 left. Only 4,500 monopoly capitalists control half of the nation's property, possessing two-thirds of the money in the banks. They control half of transportation and communication systems. Unemployment has increased rapidly from 5 million in 1970 to 9 million in 1980. The figures show a steady increase. There are 35 million homeless people; and 20 million out of 240 million people are starving. There were 240 million illegal firearms in 1987. This means that everyone in American society, regardless of whether they are women, children, or the elderly, carries guns. Democracy is exercised under the influence of money.

A congressional candidate must have \$200,000 in order to win an election, and the amount is 10 times greater for a senatorial candidate. We can say that 20 percent of the U.S. congressional representatives are wealthy, with personal property worth at least one million dollars.

An American humanitarian association confirms this by stating "In today's situation there is a fierce struggle between those who want to protect the constitution which was established 200 years ago, and those American leaders who want to destroy it." This is clear proof that for the past 200 years democracy in the notorious society of the Western world has existed only on paper.

09884/7310

**'Talk' Assails U.S. for Militarism**

42060007c Vientiane PASASON in Lao 13 Oct 87 p 3

['Talk' Column: "The Worship of Militarism in the United States"]

[Text] If nations are to avoid a possible world disaster in the nuclear age, there must be cooperation and propaganda regarding an ideology for peace and equality

among nations. In contrast to this principle, the United States, particularly during the Reagan administration, has attempted to expand militarism, expansionism, revenge, risk-taking, and ideas counter to humanism among the people, as evidenced by various actions.

The worship of militarism in the United States is not only reflected by the sending of warplanes to bomb Libya in a robber-like fashion, by the sending of battleships and a great military force to the Persian Gulf instead of engaging in diplomacy; and by sending assistance to the Contras in Nicaragua; but also in the Reagan administration's propaganda and the expansion of the concept of using force in the country, particularly among young people. Based on its innate characteristic, militarism makes use of repetitious propaganda in referring to the "Soviet military threat" so as to campaign for the Star Wars project, and primarily to amass a military budget responsive to the needs of the Pentagon. The U.S. government provides military benefits to industry for the purpose of turning the conscience and ideas of Americans into a society of warlords. They have strengthened the propaganda mechanism which involves many departments and spends 2.5 billion dollars per year. The Pentagon alone receives 30 million dollars per year to publish books, periodicals, and pictures aimed particularly at slandering the USSR and at fabricating lies of the administration. Those who play important roles in brainwashing the American people and inculcating militarism are the so-called "central nervous system" which includes the Investment Institute of America, the Heritage Foundation, the International Strategic Research Center, and the Kuwait Institute. These organizations support and urge the leaders in Washington to increase the arms race, to build new kinds of weapons, to reject a SALT II agreement signed jointly with the USSR.

In order to convert the ideology of the American people to militarism the government uses television, radio, toys, and movies such as the movies "Amerika," "Rambo," "Rocky 4," and "U.S. Invasion." These movies are all aimed at promoting militarism, invasion, and revenge against other nations, especially the USSR and socialist nations. These movies increase the hatred of the American people toward communism and cause them to take risks. These movies also spread the idea that nuclear war will not lead to the end of the world and that there will be American survivors. This propaganda gives young people the hope of reviving the greatness of the United States by conducting nuclear war. In particular, songs and electronic toys dealing with nuclear war are widely popular among youth, and they give young people the idea that nuclear wars are unavoidable.

It is clear that the purpose of militaristic propaganda is to advance revenge, to create hatred, to favor the use of force, and it is intended to be a campaign for the arms race. This is the overall plan of the military industrial complex. The more orders they have, the more profits they will make. Changing the conscience and ideology of

the American public to militarism has created more tensions and threats to the survival of the world. The American people who foresee this danger have joined with the United Nations against the arms race and particularly against the Star Wars project as well as the spread of ideas of revenge and quarreling among nations and the ill intentions of the military-industrial capitalists. They also support propagandizing for the concepts of peace and cooperation as well as demands for a world free from nuclear weapons and violence. If the Reagan administration continues to worship militarism, it will thus become isolated and strongly condemned by working class Americans.

09884/7310

#### **SRV-Aided Rubber Project Profiled, Exports Noted**

42060007d Vientiane PASASON in Lao 8 Oct 87 p 2

[Article by Lakhan Vansai: "The Xieng Khouang Province Resin Manufacturing Company"]

[Excerpts] The Xieng Khouang Province Resin Manufacturing Company was set up in January 1985. It is a cooperative project between the twin provinces of Xieng Khouang and Nghe Tinh of the SRV.

The company's job is to look for and manufacture resin for export. It has 130 cadres and workers including 100 workers whose tasks are directly involved with production. The rest are cadres and workers who serve within the company.

The company taps pine trees for resin over an area of more than 2,000 hectares. It is more than 20 km north of Phon Savan. Ever since the day it was officially established, the searching and tapping for resin has been carried out on the job by hands-on experience. Simultaneously, they have been constructing a base and housing for the workers. In the beginning they encountered many problems such as the workers' lack of experience in tapping for resin and a shortage of the tools. Therefore, resin tapping was learned through experience; gradually they have become technically skillful. As a result, all the workers are able to understand and to guarantee the resin tapping technique.

At that time the workers were making 31 to 38 cuts per day while they were putting containers under the cuts to catch the resin. This means that 100 workers were making 3,100 to 3,800 cuts on pine trees each day. The resin tapping was carried out in the administrative-subsidy fashion. Thus, disbursements were made according to the administrative-subsidy method with no factors for mobilizing and encouraging the workers' moral support. As a result, the expected figures for production for individuals, workers, and for collective production were not efficient, because the workers did not receive as many benefits as they should have. Their standard of living was not raised until the first six months of 1987

when the administrative committee of Xieng Khouang Province allowed the resin manufacturing company to convert to a business and to use salary disbursement based on production. All those who worked a lot got a lot; those who worked little got little; those who did not work and did not have a reason got nothing. This practice was agreed to by those who worked and it made them happy and enthusiastic in doing their duty. Together they emulated each other among units, groups, and individuals. They emulated each other in the cutting of pine trees for resin which helped the work capacity per worker leap from approximately 38 cuts per day to 50 to 60 cuts per day, and for some to 60 to 130 cuts per day, with good cutting techniques and greater speed in setting up the containers for the resin to ooze into. Consequently, since the day the company had been established until the present, the workers have been able to get a total of over 46 tons of crude resin, and they manufactured it into over 34 tons of refined resin of which over 32 tons has been exported.

Besides their basic duty, the workers also take care of young pine trees and try to boost production. They mobilize the hill farmers to tap resin in order to protect the forest environment. This is in response to the project set by the higher echelons and the province to limit tree-cutting and to stop the slashing and burning of the forest so that hill farming would be possible.

The workers of the resin manufacturing company are now emulating each other in implementing the plan. The figures for the last six months of 1987 are expected to be 60 tons of crude resin and 46 tons of refined resin processed for export.

09884/7310

#### **Building Corporation Projects, UNHCR Aid, Income Reported**

42060007b Vientiane PASASON in Lao 13 Oct 87 p 2

[Article by Mongkoutphet Vongphachan: "Housing Construction Company No. 1 in Savannakhet Province and Its Results"]

[Text] Since the day it converted to a business on 30 August 1986, the workers have struggled to turn over a new leaf, and their enthusiasm for their specialized task in Housing Construction Company No. 1 in Savannakhet Province has become active. The company now has a total of 200 cadres, government employees, and workers, including seven women. There are 11 high-level technicians including one woman, 17 mid-level technicians, and 37 basic-level technicians. The remainder are skilled construction workers such as masons, carpenters, and repairmen.

Comrade Khampheng, assistant chief of the company board of directors, told us that the company is the third production unit, after the Savan Lumber Company and the Land Transport company, to change to a business.



The workers in the company have enthusiasm for their specialized tasks. The efficiency and the income of the company increased after it converted to a business. From early January of this year until the present our workers have attentively carried out their specialized task by accepting contract work on many construction projects, over 20 simultaneous projects, for example: A 30-bed hospital in Phin District; a 5,000-ton storage facility in Se No; a 5,000-ton storage facility in Aahong; construction and repairs to the provincial stadium; and construction of the Houai Tasap elementary school in Phin District. This work is valued at 100 million kip.

Some of these projects have already been completed, for example, the 5,000-ton storage facility in Aahong, and the first building for the 5,000-ton storage facility in Se No, the storage for rice bran in the rice mill in Na Seng, as well as other construction and repairs that have also been done successfully according to the plan for each phase.

The project involving the most construction is the 30-bed hospital in the Phin District which was begun in mid-December, 1986 and is expected to be completed in mid-August, 1988. There are 30 diligent workers responsible for completing the construction of the modern hospital. The total cost for construction will be over 41.344 million kip, which is funded by the Savannakhet Province Public Health Section and by aid from the United Nations High Commissioner [UNHCR].

The assistant chief of the company's board of directors stated that the struggle to turn over a new leaf for the specialized task of the workers in the company, in addition to increasing the efficiency and income of the company, has also increased the income of the cadres and workers, whose income now averages from a high of 5,000 kip to a low of 2,500 kip per month. The company also obtains income from secondary production, for example, a restaurant and a barber shop. Although the company has encountered some problems in operation, they do have a number of vehicles to help out, such as five transport trucks, one truck for carrying water, one crane, and cars for administrative use. The cadres and workers who are responsible for these activities have become a driving force in protecting and using these vehicles creatively for the company's work, and have helped to make the work and vehicle use more efficient.

09884/7310

#### **Commentary Assails CGDK, Promotes PAVN Withdrawal**

42060006e Vientiane PASASON in Lao 14 Oct 87 p 4

[Commentary: "Factors Supporting Political Improvement of the Cambodian Problem"]

[Text] On 11 October the SRV National Defense Ministry issued a bulletin announcing the agreement to withdraw additional Vietnamese Volunteer Forces from

Cambodia. This will be the sixth withdrawal since 1982 and will be carried out in November of this year. The forces included in the current withdrawal are various units of the 94th Division which consist of one infantry battalion, two brigades, a number of smaller units, and various units of the 99th Division including two infantry battalions and additional smaller units.

The current withdrawal of the Vietnamese Volunteer Forces not only implements the protocol announced at the summit conference of the three Indochinese nations in Vientiane in February 1983, but as in previous occasions, it will become a factor in support of a political path for the Cambodian problem according to the five proposals announced by the government of the People's Republic of Kampuchea [PRK] on 8 October. This is the correct way to solve the Cambodian issue; it is also in line with the wishes of the Cambodian people, and in agreement with the overall trends of the era.

The bulletin on the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Cambodia was announced as the process of building a new life in Cambodia has been developing successfully, steadily, and strongly. It has become a solid base for obtaining victory in carrying out policy and in creating national solidarity for the PRK. It also confirms the strength of the PRK in protecting the fruit of the revolution with their own forces. Therefore, it is good to have a yearly withdrawal of the Vietnamese Volunteer Forces, particularly this year, when the withdrawal will be more extensive than at any time in the past. This is clear proof of the adherence to the agreement between Vietnam and the PRK which announced a complete withdrawal by 1990 along with the cessation of foreign interference against the PRK.

The five previous withdrawals of the Vietnamese Volunteer Forces from Cambodia has not received a proper response from the other side, it was taken lightly, and Vietnam and Cambodia were assessed in an unfavorable manner. For example, the other side created distorted opinions on the truth in Cambodia and irrationally slandered Vietnam. Therefore, in order to prove their sincerity and good intentions, Vietnam and Cambodia will invite representatives of various countries to the PRK to observe the sixth withdrawal. In this way the world will see the proof of the true situation in Cambodia. Eight years of building a new life in the PRK is eight years of a miraculous victory, for example: In national defense, in constructing the economy and raising the standard of living of the people; in bringing honor and fame to the PRK both nationally and international. It also shows that the so-called "Democratic Kampuchea" has no existence and no future. Therefore, some misled Khmer decided to return to their homeland, and to cooperate with the revolutionary administration in building and repairing the country. For example, in one model district of Samroang, Siem Reap Province, since the early part of this year until September, 127 people surrendered. The same goes for various districts in other



provinces throughout the nation. From the truth mentioned above, the policy to correctly construct national solidarity, and the five proposals of the government of the PRK, are gaining confidence, and are receiving support extensively both domestically and in various areas around the world. Thus, it is understood that if the proposals of the PRK on 8 October were to receive a correct and reasonable response, the solution of the Cambodian problem could succeed according to the wishes of the Cambodian people. This will also become an integral part in guaranteeing peace, stability and cooperation in Southeast Asia.

09884/7310

### Justice Minister Speaks at GDR-Aided Law Course

42060012d Vientiane PASASON in Lao  
31 Oct 87 pp 1, 4

[Article: "Short Course on Law and Justice Is Opened"]

[Text] On the morning of 30 October the Justice Ministry opened a short course on law and justice. There were over 80 cadres from the Justice Ministry, the People's Supreme Court, and ministries and equivalent organizations around the center and from Vientiane Capital.

The opening of the training course was called for in the plan for cooperation between the Justice Ministry of the LPDR and the Justice Ministry of the GDR signed in 1986, in which the GDR sent two experts to provide training for a little over a month which would include instruction in theory and laws and an in-depth study of criminal law.

Mr Kou Savannamethi, justice minister, said that the development of a system of socialist law is urgently needed for safety in the country, and propaganda and training must be increased so that the people and government employees will gradually become aware of the socialist laws in order to live and work according to them. He also expressed the hope that the training would be successful because all of the speakers were knowledgeable and experienced.

09884/09599

### Joint Savannakhet-Ho Chi Minh City Forestry Cooperation Reported

42060012f Vientiane PASASON in Lao 31 Oct 87 p 2

[Article by Ph Kiettavong: "The Savannakhet-Ho Chi Minh Tree-Cutting Company"]

[Text] The Savannakhet-Ho Chi Minh Tree-Cutting Co. is under the agriculture, forestry, irrigation, and agricultural co-op section of Savannakhet Province. It was set up on 14 May 1986 and has a total of 17 people, 2 being women. Five people are involved with indirect production and 12 carry out direct production.

According to a report by Comrade Bouaphan of the Savannakhet-Ho Chi Minh Tree-Cutting Co. committee, at the beginning the company encountered many problems, for example, providing housing for the cadres and workers who worked in the tree-cutting area in Phou Khandai Keo Mountain, Phin District. Also, the access road to the tree-cutting area was difficult, preventing them from engaging in full-scale production. Therefore, the plan not completed in 1986 is being carried out in 1987.

In order to succeed in the plan for the last year and to continue to carry out the new plan for 1987, the cadres and workers on both the Lao and Vietnamese sides have unanimously increased their solidarity and have heightened their revolutionary spirit in order to try to complete the plan step by step. In particular, in the first 6 months of 1987 the company was able to cut a total of 7,259.167 cubic meters of trees, including over 1,520 cubic meters of Hopea trees, over 700 cubic meters of Shorea hypochra Hance, over 4,260 cubic meters of Gurjun oil trees, over 1,000 cubic meters of Anisoptera robusta, over 190 cubic meters of Shorea vulgaris, over 60 cubic meters of Tarrietia javanica Bl., and nearly 10 cubic meters of mango trees.

They distributed lumber domestically and abroad, receiving over 9,526 million kip or over \$126,700. Besides tree-cutting, the cadres in the Savannakhet-Ho Chi Minh Tree-Cutting Co. also plant trees to replace those cut down in the area of Phou Khandai Keo Mountain by working with the cadres and the students and people in Phin District. They were able to plant over 10,000 Disterocarpus grandiflorus, 1,000 Pahunia cochinchinensis P., and over 460 resinous trees. The company also collected a total of over 1,290 cubic meters of Pterocarpus macrocapus and Disterocarpus grandiflorus that were left from before.

Although the Savannakhet-Ho Chi Minh Tree-Cutting Co. has just been set up with a small number of people, in the first 6 months of 1987 the cadres in the company were able to earn an income and they contributed 13,547,720 kip to the treasury, or 87.13 percent of the plan. Of the forest preservation, 75 percent of the plan was carried out. The reason the cadres were able to do that was because they had paid serious attention to their own specialized task, which is considered to be important and significant activity in the economic development of the two provinces of Savannakhet and Ho Chi Minh City, improving it gradually and enabling it to take a strong part in making the all-round friendship of Laos and Vietnam forever outstanding.

09884/09599

**Wood Exploitation in Savannakhet**  
42000191c *Vientiane KPL NEWS BULLETIN in English* 3 Nov 87 p 4

[Text] Vientiane, November 3 (KPL)—In the first 9 months of this year, the wood exploiting company in the central province of Savannakhet in collaboration with the wood exploiting branch of the Vietnamese sister province of Binh Tri Thien exploited more than 9,000 m<sup>3</sup> of wood, fulfilling 65.52 per cent of the yearly plan, earned more than 20 million kip, and contributed to the state budget over 5 million kip.

The wood has been provided for both domestic consumption and for export.

/06662

**Saravane 'Urgently' Building Guerrilla Units, Intruders Noted**  
42060012c *Vientiane PASASON in Lao* 3 Nov 87 p 2

[Article by K. Khoubouai: "Saravane Improves and Expands Guerrilla Forces"]

[Excerpts] Since the implementation of the plan for the last 6 months of 1987, the party committee and the provincial administrative committee of Saravane have worked together with the provincial military headquarters in urgently inspecting the commanding organization and gathering the people in the guerrilla forces throughout the province. The Saravane Province military command set up a committee to go to the grassroots and localities in various districts, such as Lao Ngam, Kong Sedone, Ta Oi, Vapi Khamthong, Lakhonpheng, and Saravane Districts. Over the past 4 months they have been gathering people into the guerrilla forces in both mobile and fixed guerrilla units, inspecting and studying the organizational system and commanders from the group to company levels to see whether any platoons or companies need improvement. In the past the guerrilla forces have only had quantity, and their quality has been low. Therefore, in this new phase, Saravane Province has made a rule that each district must build one strong guerrilla company and one strong platoon in each canton. In the districts that are far and hard to reach, they must try to build additional mobile and fixed companies, and on the average there must be 6 guerrillas for every 100 people on the average. Also, the cadres who command the guerrilla forces at various levels must take political and military training once a year in order to upgrade their political knowledge and also their ability to command and efficiently protect their own land. In fact, since the early part of this year, the Saravane Province guerrilla forces have worked with the regional, provincial, and district forces to annihilate the bandits which had on 37 occasions snuck in to hide in various places. They killed tens of spies and bandits and injured a number of them; tens of them were captured and surrendered, and a number of assorted weapons were seized.

09884/09599

**Local Party Leader's Career in Champassak Profiled**

42060012b *Vientiane PASASON in Lao*  
2 Nov 87 pp 2, 4

["Building the Party" column by Khamboun Douangphabang: "A Model Party Member"]

[Excerpts] Comrade Khampen is a member of the Ta Oi ethnic group and enjoys their confidence and trust. He is an active grassroots party member. Now 33, he was born in a poor farmer family in Ban Nikhom, Houai He Canton, Ba Chieng District, Champassak Province.

Because of his hatred toward exploitation and his desire to liberate his people from the heavy yoke of the regime, Comrade Khampen decided to leave his family and joined the revolutionary cadres on 22 May 1975, working in the locality to mobilize the patriotism of the people.

Comrade Khampen has been a member of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party since 27 October 1982. He was strict but enthusiastic in guiding the ranks of the party to carry out party regulations. He has always devoted his energies and mind to the party unit and has always paid party dues. He has always paid attention to the work of expanding the party, extensively propagandizing to broaden the party's influence among the masses, and has been a model for leading all the revolutionary movements at the grassroots. He has always placed the interests of the party and collective groups above those of his family, as we can see from the following review of each period of his work.

In 1982 he was appointed chairman of Ban Nikhom, Houai He Canton, Ba Chieng District, Champassak Province where he represented the local people's interests. He mobilized the villagers to produce using the labor exchange method, to keep their houses in order, to build a school and hospital, and to gather money for providing the basic organization for the village trade co-op.

In 1983 he was a member of the Houai He Canton committee and was also appointed chief of Ban Nikhom's party cell. He tried to make use of the latent potential of the locality for production and for raising the standard of living of the people in the area by mobilizing the ideology of the villagers so they would raise the money for a village collective hospital, and guiding them to where farming was possible, using 15 hectares of an old hill farm to grow sugar cane which was then bartered with an area on the plain that produced rice.

In 1984-85 he was appointed assistant party chapter secretary in Ban Nihom, secretary of the Houai He Canton youth union, and also committee member in the division for building the canton grassroots. His accomplishments include:

- training six comrades to be party members and wiping out two white villages (areas of no LPRP presence);

- leading the canton youth union to plant a hectare of trees;

- mobilizing 50 youths to become military draftees;

- leading the youths union to build a road from Houai He Canton to Ba Chiang District, a distance of 15 km.

Because of his awareness of the correct policy of the party in protecting the forest and the natural environment, he realized that the slash-and-burn cultivation done by the people in that area destroyed many trees, and that this occupation would not be able to raise the standard of living for those people.

Thus, on 30 February [sic] 1986 he contacted all levels of organization and relocated 18 families to the flat land in the area of Nakhonsai Canton, Samnamsai District, Attapeu Province, which is now called Ban Bengvilai. Following the successful second party chapter congress he was appointed to be the party chapter secretary, and he was also honored as an outstanding party member in Nakhonsai Canton.

09884/09599

#### **Vientiane Joint State-Private Companies' Operations**

42060013a Vientiane VIENTIANE MAI in Lao  
3 Nov 87 pp 1, 4

[Article: "There Are 10 State-Private Factories Throughout Vientiane Capital"]

[Text] State-private partnership in Vientiane is now being improved and expanded satisfactorily according to information given to VIENTIANE MAI yesterday by the board of directors of the Vientiane Capital Export-Import Private Partnership regarding the combining of state and private capital for producing and servicing various everyday goods. By early November of this year there were 10 factory partnerships organized for the production of everyday goods, for example, a soap factory, a plastic bags and toothpaste factory, a factory for making cigarette wrappers, a rubber band factory, a garment outlet, a paint factory, a plastic twine and straw factory, a food concentrate factory, a rubber sandals factory, a rattle factory, and two modern tailor shops. The purpose of all these is to send their products abroad.

According to the board of directors, the store partnerships for servicing goods and the investment partnership for different services have been effectively expanded. There are now 297 shares voluntarily put in by the members. There are also 217 stores that price their goods according to the recommended pricing.

The products from the factories and stores are now being widely distributed to the masses within the country. This service is capable of responding to the needs of the masses by more than 30 percent as compared with the year plan set by the company.

09884/09599

#### **Council of Ministers Provisional Order on Publishing, Distribution**

42060013b Vientiane VIENTIANE MAI in Lao  
2, 3, 4 Nov 87

[2 Nov 87 p 2]

[Text] In order to maintain administrative order, centralization, and unification and also to make sure that publishing and distribution are carried out according to the direction and policy of the party and government, the Council of Ministers has agreed to establish regulations for the work sections involved throughout the LPDR as follows.

#### **Part I. Duties and Rights of the Ministry of Culture**

Article 1. Based on the regulation of the Council of Ministers of the LPDR No 06/LPDR on 10 January 1983 concerning the duties and rights of the Ministry of Culture as a spearpoint of the dictatorship of the proletariat, the Ministry of Culture has the duty and the direct collective right to control the publication and distribution of all offices and organizations of the government, mass organizations in the center, Vientiane City and Province, the people's collective organizations, and individual Lao and aliens throughout the LPDR including the diplomatic corps, international organizations, and all branch offices and foreign company branches in the LPDR.

Article 2. In its area of duty and right which is in line with this regulation, the minister of culture's duty and right also involves the setting of regime regulations, certain necessary detailed standards to protect the publishing and distribution offices, publishing houses, and distribution stores, and each work unit for its operation. Also, the minister of culture's right and duty also involves encouraging and inspecting for adhering to the implementation of this regulation, the regulations of the regime and the standards mentioned for all the work sections mentioned in Article 1 that are involved.

#### **Part II. Regulations for Organizing Books and Other Published Items, and Distribution**



Article 3. Any government office and organization under the central authority that wishes to organize its own publishing organization for the purpose of publishing and distributing books and other printed items on their own on a regular basis in order to serve their political duty must first ask for approval from the Ministry of Culture.

Article 4. The following regulations must be observed by all work sections responsible for publishing and distributing various kinds of books, including textbooks, ordinary maps, propaganda mobilization pictures, photography, calendars, postcards, greeting cards and other such publications by those sectors publishing for general distribution among the people, either for sale or for distribution free of charge.

a. As independent organizations, the regular publishing and distributing offices and also the government and mass organizations in the central level or under Vientiane City and Province that publish and distribute books and other printed materials on some occasions must be solely responsible to the higher echelons directly above them, generally speaking the party and government, in terms of their political ideology content, scientific content, and art and literature for what they publish.

b. Before sending each original copy out to be published, the publishing and distribution offices in government offices and organizations around the center must submit their copies to the authorized organization of the Ministry of Culture. Offices and organizations under Vientiane City and Province must submit their original copies to the cultural sections of Vientiane City and Province first in order to obtain publication registration and printing permission according to the regulation.

c. The people's collective organizations, enterprises, the private sector, Lao individuals and aliens who wish to do amateur publishing and distribution for certain occasions, such as calendars, postcards, and greeting cards, including pictures whose sole purpose is to exhibit beauty and the wholesomeness of the art and culture of the multiethnic Lao people and the Lao nation must submit their original copies of each item to the authorized organization under Vientiane City and Province for inspection and approval according to the regulations. The printing of pictures and postcards concerning social and political issues for sale in their own locality is absolutely banned. In this case the publisher must pay income tax and fees for each printed item to the government and the people according to the regulations set by the cultural section of Vientiane City and Province under the supervision of the Ministry of Culture.

d. The sections that are involved with publishing and distributing trademark and packing design for all merchandise for the government collectives and the private

sector produced in the LPDR that are permitted to engage in enterprise production must submit their original trademark and package design to the following authorized organizations:

1. To the authorized organization of the Ministry of Culture for state production enterprises under the center to obtain a registration and printing permit;

2. To the authorized organization of the cultural section for the state production enterprise section in order to obtain a registration and printing permit under Vientiane City and Province, and district levels, and for collective and the private production sector to have their trademark and packaging design checked and to obtain permission for publication.

Article 5. The diplomatic corps, international organizations having foreign offices in the LPDR, and company branches in the LPDR that wish to publish and distribute books and other printed items of their own in the Lao language in the LPDR in different forms not for the purpose of business trade, must submit their original copy in the original language or in second or third languages along with an introductory note from the Foreign Ministry to the Lao Ministry of Culture for inspection and approval before translation into the Lao language. After translation, the translation must be submitted for further checking to ensure quality and to obtain a permit for publication and distribution and a permit for publishing in any government publishing house by the authorized organization. In this case the organizations involved must pay fees for the inspection. If the translation needs to be improved they must pay more fees for the correction according to the regulations set by the Ministry of Culture.

Article 6. The registration for publication and distribution, approval for publication and distribution, printing permits and publication volume must be obtained by the authorized organization officially in writing according to the regulation in order to obtain the code and the number to be published in the item. Samples of the printing code and the number in the printed material are given in detail in Part V of these regulations.

Article 7. All sections in the center that publish and distribute printed materials, whether occasionally or on a regular basis, must submit six samples for all of their printed material to the authorized organization of the Ministry of Culture in order to make a copy and for inspection.

[3 Nov 87 p 2]

[Text] Other sections under Vientiane City and Province must submit eight copies for each sample of printed material. The cultural section will send four samples to the authorized organization of the Ministry of Culture for circulation and to make copies according to the regulations.

Article 8. Exceptions to the above regulations:

1. The publishing of books and all printed items by party-related organizations and the Lao People's Army;
2. The publishing of books used in a restricted area of study in any or in many work sections involved;
3. The publishing of textbooks and curricula for vocational schools which cannot be sold or distributed outside the schools.

Part III. Regulations for Setting Up a Publishing House, for Printing Machine Repair Shops, for Publishing Books and Other Printed Materials, and for Repairing Printing Machines

Article 9. Any office or organization under a government organization or a mass organization in the center and under Vientiane City and Province throughout the country that wishes to set up a publishing house of its own or to expand or upgrade their existing publishing house should notify the Ministry of Culture and also present their detailed plan to the ministry for study and approval.

The same rule will apply to the installation of printing machinery not including duplicators, typewriters, or document-copying machines, as well as for abolishing any existing government or for combining two or more publishing houses into one.

Article 10. Any collective organization of the people, Lao individuals and aliens throughout the LPDR with a complete set of printing equipment that is in line with the law and whose purpose is to produce notebooks, journals, envelopes and other paper goods that are not printed materials and which are aimed partially at wholesale to state trade organizations and partly at retail on their own, or who intend to operate a printing machinery repair shop or a document copying shop, must file their request for approval from the cultural section in Vientiane City and Province before applying for enterprise registration from the other organizations concerned.

Article 11. For the purpose of keeping order all Lao citizens and aliens in the LPDR who own any printing machines, from typewriters to repairable broken-down machines, must report to the district or to the cultural section of Vientiane City and Province, and bring with them a paper concerning their temporary ownership issued by a village or canton administrative committee, so that the officials concerned can go to inspect the item and issue a registration and ownership paper for the owners.

Printing machines can be used to earn income after being officially approved as stated in Article 10 only.

Article 12. Government and party offices and organizations, and mass organizations at the central level, and all foreign and international organizations in the LPDR, that wish to print commendations, certificates, identification cards, checks, savings lottery tickets, development lottery tickets, greeting cards, invitations, business cards, bills, airplane and boat tickets, various kinds of tickets, etc., or who wish to repair their printing machines or to copy official documents must ask for a permit and a repair permit from authorized organizations of the Ministry of Culture according to the regulations.

Offices and organizations of the party and government and of the mass organizations in Vientiane City and Province, and also the people's collective organizations, Lao individuals and aliens in Laos, whose intentions are as mentioned above, must ask for a printing permit from the cultural sections in Vientiane City and Province.

Article 13. Government publishing houses, document-copying stores, and printing machine repair shops of the government and collective organizations and of the private sector throughout the LPDR have the right and duty of being responsible for printing materials and documents and for repairing printing machines that are officially and correctly permitted only according to the regulations.

Part IV. Regulations on Importing and Exporting Printed Materials and for Distributing Them in the LPDR

Article 14. Bringing books and other printed materials into the LPDR and also sending them abroad for the purpose of wholesale or retail sales among the masses through government printed materials stores can be done only by the Ministry of Culture which has the monopoly right to do so.

Article 15. The printed materials distribution stores for various work sections have the right and duty to sell books and other printed materials that are in line with the law. The details for printed materials are stated separately in Article 21.

Article 16. When distributing books and other printed materials, the various distribution stores must strictly follow the prices recommended by the wholesale organization for the Ministry of Culture. The division of income between wholesale and retail stores must follow the general principles of the Ministry of Culture.

Article 17. The diplomatic corps, international organizations, branch offices and foreign company branches in the LPDR, including all foreign associations and aliens in Laos, who have brought in any type of printed material from their own countries, from organizations or nations which they represent, or from any other countries or other organizations to the LPDR for the purpose of propagandizing Lao society in any way must first submit two copies of each printed item along with a



paper requesting propaganda which contains the name and the total number of each printed item, which also states the areas of distribution. This paper must be sent to the Ministry of Culture via the Foreign Ministry for inspection. Distribution can be done only when approval has been obtained, and only according to the approved name, number of printed items, and distribution area.

Article 18. No book or leaflet of printed material from abroad that is banned is allowed to be brought into the LPDR by Lao individuals or by aliens in Laos or by foreigners who have entered Laos (not as diplomats). An exception can be made to the ban in a limited area for party and government cadres who conduct special research with a paper confirming this from their organization as concerning them only.

Article 19. In order to eliminate the danger from the distasteful, backward and decadent culture and ideology of feudalism, imperialism, capitalism and reactionism, all Lao citizens and aliens without any exception who have books and other printed materials that have been banned must turn them over to their village administrative committee or district cultural section to be sent further to the Vientiane City and Province cultural section and the Ministry of Culture.

[4 Nov 87 pp 2, 4]

[Text] Authorities of all levels must understand that those who hand over banned materials have been enlightened and are advanced in culture and ideology, and have a social conscience and awareness of the nation's ownership. Therefore, they must be given suitable praise.

The handing over of printed material by the individual to the grassroots officials, and the further handing over of the material between officials of different levels must be done in writing with three copies according to the regulation, one for the person handing it over, one for the records, and one to be copied on the paper to be sent to higher levels.

Article 20. Books and printed materials banned in the LPDR mentioned in Article 18 and 19 are the following:

- all kinds of social and political books and art and literature in any language that distorts history and facts, that is anti-revolution and against the policies of the party and our government, that encourages war, invasion, the arms race, racial discrimination, criminal acts, superstition, gambling, and pornography;

- journals for news and pictures dealing with politics and culture such as Playboy and others containing pornography of the imperialists, and also capitalism and reactionism;

- nude pictures of women and men, and others that arouse sexual desire including pictures of movie stars and other figures of the imperialists and capitalists, and other photos that are illegal.

Article 21. Books and printed materials that are legal and are permitted for distribution and propaganda are the following:

- our Lao and foreign books and printed materials received from the wholesale distribution organization of the Ministry of Culture and the cultural section of Vientiane City and Province, and that are on the list the organization received;

- books, newspapers, magazines, and other printed materials distributed by various presses, newspaper-magazine organizations, and various official offices and organizations in our country which publish and distribute such printed materials according to the regulation;

- some printed materials that are in line with the regulation of the collective organizations of the people and individuals who are permitted to publish and distribute the printed materials mentioned in Article 4 (c) of this regulation.

#### Part V. Additional Regulations

Article 22. The authorized organization of the Ministry of Culture mentioned above is the department for publishing and distributing printed material.

According to this regulation, in addition to servicing, following up, encouraging and inspecting the work sections concerned around the center, the duty and right of the publishing and distribution department also includes working in cooperation with and assisting the work sections concerned of the Vientiane City and Province cultural section when necessary, and going to follow up, encourage and inspect the implementation of this regulation of the cultural section and the various work sections concerned in Vientiane City and Province according to the regulation on work relations and the assignment made by the Ministry of Culture.

Article 23. The relevant organization(s) concerned for Vientiane City and Province is the publishing and distribution authority responsible for control of publishing and distributing printed materials of the cultural sector.

Besides servicing the various sections concerned in the administrative area of Vientiane City and Province, including following up and inspecting, the publishing and distribution control section also has the following right and duty:

1. To get involved with the various required work sections in order to mobilize all the Lao people and aliens in the grassroots to understand the policies regarding our party's fine culture in publishing and distribution, and in the publication and distribution of printed materials for the purpose of enlightening everyone, and to cooperate in carrying out the content of certain articles of this regulation;

2. To guide and persuade collective organizations and individuals and the private sector that own publishing houses, stores for distributing printed materials, document copying stores, printing machine repair shops and places where some printed materials are published and distributed as has been clearly stated in carrying out the regulations and the guidance of the Ministry of Culture correctly and completely.

Article 24. The host for publishing and distribution and the publisher must print the name of the publisher and the distribution organization and for the publishing house along with certain codes, numbers, etc. where appropriate on books and other printed materials that are legal, except for those sections for which exceptions have been made. The following examples show the details that should be included.

1. For various publishing and distribution offices and organizations around the center:

-the name of the publishing and distribution office or of the organization that is the owner must be printed in the inside front and front cover;

-the name of the publisher followed by the code, the registration number for publishing and distribution, etc., must be printed on the back cover and on the inside of the back cover as follows:

Published at ... LT: 001/K Ph Ch 010685, L O Ph: 002/K Ph Ch 020685, Ch Ph: 10,000 Published on 1/9/1985 Edited by ...

It is not necessary to print the editor's name unless it is a book. Explanation:

LT is the registration number L O Ph is the printing permit number K Ph Ch is the publishing and distribution department 010685 is day 1 month 6 year 1985 Ch Ph is the number of copies

2. The same procedure is used for foreign and international organizations in Laos except that LT must be changed to LO. Note: LO means permit number.

3. The same applies for different work sections which have been issued a permit or registration for printing and distribution by the cultural section of Vientiane City and Province, according to the following:

"published at ... LT ... (for party and government organizations) or LO ... (for collective organizations, mass organizations, and individuals); 010-Ph V T, Vientiane 041085, LO Ph: 011/Ph V T, Vientiane 051085; Ch Ph: 5,000; published on 10/12/85 edited by... Note: Ph V T means the cultural section followed by the name of the province. Add "KN" in front of Vientiane (KN means Vientiane Capital) for Vientiane Capital.

4. Books and printed materials that are published in foreign languages in Laos. All work sections must print them anonymously in the foreign language according to the following example:

-the collective name of the publisher is printed on the inside cover: editions en langues e'trangeres (published and distributed in foreign language);

-the following information is to be printed on the front cover and on the inside cover: Imprime en R. D. P. LAO NE005.

NA1005/DEID VT 121085 T 5000" Translation: Published in the LPDR with registration No 005/Publishing and Distribution Department, Vientiane 121085; number of copies 5,000.

Article 25. Any resistance or refusal to strictly and completely carry out the provisions of this regulation will be considered a violation of the law of the LPDR. Violators will be disciplined or punished properly, for example, a warning and seizure of printed material or losing the privilege, being fined, being arrested or extradited, depending on the nature of the violation and how serious it is.

Article 26. The Council of Ministers has given the Ministry of Culture direct responsibility under the Council of Ministers for organizing, carrying out and following up, and encouraging and checking the implementation of this regulation.

Article 27. It is the duty of the Ministry of Culture, the National Committee on News, Newspapers, Radio and Television, the Ministry of Justice, Interior Ministry, Finance Ministry and administrative committees along with all work sections concerned of Vientiane City and Province nationwide to work together to carry out this regulation depending on their own special political duty.

Article 28. This provisional regulation will take effect on the day of signing until it is modified. Vientiane, 20 October 1987, signed for the Council of Ministers' chairman, the first vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, Nouthak Phoumsavan.

09884/09599

**New Column Views Need To Balance Incentives, Ideology**

42060012e *Vientiane PASASON in Lao* 31 Oct 87 p 2

["Problems That Should Be Solved" column: "Incentives Should Go Together With Ideological Training"]

[Text] One aspect of the political report of the Fourth Party Congress was that "if we want to control and encourage anything by the people, we must give our attention to their needs and interests. We must know how to devise ways of encouraging them by means of material and ideological training." The report shows us that encouragement by using material and ideological means are two parts of the same issue. They are of equal importance, and they are involved with and interact with each other. We cannot take either of them lightly.

There is still confusion in implementing this issue in our country. Many places are still doing things incorrectly, including direct and indirect production areas. In some places there is only mobilization, training to heighten responsibility, and a struggle to fulfill their obligation to society using knowledge and creativity in their work so as to achieve high efficiency, etc. However, not much consideration is given to material and economic benefits for the working people, or to respond to them properly and on a regular basis. As a result, among the working people, enthusiasm blows hot and cold and determination and a sense of responsibility are limited. What is worse there are cases of stealing public property.

On the other hand, in some places ideological training and moral encouragement are taken lightly because they think that when they are able to meet the material needs all problems will be solved. This means that enthusiasm to turn over a new leaf will come by itself without seeing the undesirable effects that would follow. They see only one side, which is doing things only for themselves and not for society, which is one of their obligations. Thus, many undesirable phenomena occur, for example, selfishness or seeing only the benefits for their region, and taking the interests of the government lightly. Of course, this will affect other places and society because they are all related.

These phenomena actually occur in our country, and they are problems that we should solve quickly. Thus, we must know how to combine together the benefits of material and ideological training which are important if the people are to become enthusiastic about their work.

In order to solve this problem, we must first of all understand the three rights and interests set by our party. These are: the interests of the government, the interests of the collective, and the interests of the people. None of these should be taken lightly.

09884/09599

**First Nine Months of Luang Prabang Bank Deposits**

42060007a *Vientiane PASASON in Lao* 13 Oct 87 p 1

[Excerpt] The savings deposited by the cadres, combatants, and people throughout Luang Prabang Province was over 4.889 million kip in the first nine months of this year. The deposits were voluntary and individual, which is important because of the slogan "one for all and all for one." Step by step they are working together to make the economic development plan and other plans for the province from now until 1990 and to the year 2000 succeed.

09884/7310

**State Private Rubber Thong Plant Opens**

42000191b *Vientiane KPL NEWS BULLETIN in English* 12 Nov 87 p 4

[Text] Vientiane, Nov 12 (KPL)—A rubber thong manufacturing factory officially started its operation here yesterday.

The factory, a state-private joint venture, is at Km-17, on Vientiane-Thadeau route. The state holds 20 percent of the factory's shares while the rest are owned by private shareholders.

This factory can turn out more than 4,000 pairs of thongs per day. Basing on the market demand, the factory is expected to augment its production up to 2 million pairs next year. [As published]

/06662

**Xieng Khouang Bank Deposits Reported**

42060012a *Vientiane PASASON in Lao* 2 Nov 87 p 1

[Text] There has now been an increase in the savings deposits by the people of Xieng Khouang. Since the early part of this year the people have deposited over 3 million kip of their savings in the provincial branch of their bank, an increase of over 1 million kip from the figure for 1986.

09884/09599



**Editorial on Pakistani Prime Minister's Visit**  
42050008a Kuala Lumpur *NANYANG SIANG PAU* in  
Chinese 8 Nov 87 p 2

[Editorial: "Malaysia-Pakistan Relations March Forward"]

[Text] Pakistani Prime Minister Mohammed Khan Junego's 3-day state visit to Malaysia has further strengthened the relationship between the two countries and laid a firmer foundation for the bilateral cooperation in the economic, trade and cultural fields in the future.

The 21-member delegation led by Prime Minister Junego, which included many senior ministers, visited our country after having attended a South Asian Regional Cooperation Summit at Kathmandu. In spite of its brief 3-day stay here, leaders of both governments were able to hold talks on a solid foundation and speedily reached gratifying agreements by virtue of their fine cooperation all along.

On international problems, both countries hold a common standpoint and understanding concerning the situations in Kampuchea and Afghanistan, the racial problem in South Africa, the invasion of Arab territory by Israel, the Iraq-Iran war and the tense situation in the Gulf. Both Malaysia and Pakistan stand at the forefront of the Nonaligned Movement and Islamic Conference, strive for peaceful and reasonable solutions to these problems, and vigorously maintain the strengthening of cooperation and solidarity among South Asian countries to overcome the numerous difficulties faced by developing countries, particularly industrialized nations' protectionism and unfair trade conditions against the Third World.

The Southern Council sponsored by Prime Minister Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir at one time enjoyed the vigorous support of Pakistan. Prime Minister Junego disclosed that the South Asian Regional Cooperation Conference, which is led by India and Pakistan, is eager to strengthen its cooperation with the Association of South East Asian Nations [ASEAN]. There is no doubt that an intensified collaboration between the two regional organizations will enhance the developing countries' bargaining position. In addition, an improvement in economic and trade relations among members of both regional organizations will minimize their dependence on industrialized countries.

Regarding the Malaysia-Pakistan bilateral relations, ever since President Zia's visit to our country in November 1982 and Dr Mahathir's visit to Pakistan in March 1984, the bilateral relationship has grown closer. The return visit by Prime Minister Junego to our country has provided leaders of both countries with an opportunity to exchange views and enhance mutual understanding and, furthermore, both countries have signed agreements concerning trade and cultural exchange, thus bringing their relations on the right track all the more.

Pakistan is one of our country's major trading partners. Last year it imported Malaysian commodities valued at M\$500 million, 85 percent of which was palm oil, constituting our country's third largest consumer on this score. It also imported our rubber, tin and timber. According to official statistics, Pakistan last year imported more than 643,000 M/T palm oil, but up to August this year the import figure was down by 45 percent. This deserves our concern, for the reduction could be attributed to the effect of propaganda by the U.S. Soybean Conference.

We are gratified by the Pakistani prime minister's visit to the Malaysian Palm Oil Research Institute 2 days ago, during which he personally inspected the process for making palm oil products and indicated his country's intention to import more quantities of palm oil. On the other hand, since we do not import many commodities from Pakistan every year—last year's imports were valued at M\$28 million only—Pakistan's foreign exchange was placed in an unfavorable position. Our government is paying attention to this problem and the trade and industry minister, Rafidah Aziz, has announced that our country will import more rice and cotton and cotton goods from Pakistan to rectify the trade inequilibrium. The two countries will also form a Commerce and Industrial Committee to find ways of promoting bilateral trade.

As a matter of fact, there are other fields for closer cooperation between Malaysia and Pakistan for reciprocal benefit, such as exchanges of students, and aviation and navigation ties, as well as joint ventures. All these need promotion and implementation. Last Thursday, at a state banquet, Prime Minister Dr Mahathir indicated that it is incumbent upon both countries to seek new grounds to promote technological and economic cooperation. As long as both governments and business circles adopt realistic and effective measures, the prospects for strengthening cooperation in various fields between Malaysia and Pakistan are good.

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**Indonesia To Invest 43 Million Malaysian Dollars in Johor**

42130033b Kuala Lumpur *UTUSAN MALAYSIA* in  
Malay 11 Nov 87 p 1

[Text] Johor Baharu, 10 November—An Indonesian company of international standing that produces a variety of tableware, the Kig Group Industry, will invest, for the first time in Johor, from \$43 [Malaysian dollars] to \$46 million beginning next year. Mr Agus Nursalim, the chairman of the company's board, informed reporters here that the factory will be built on a 4.7-hectare site in Pasir Gudang next June. During a news conference held at the PKENJ meeting room in the KOMTAR here today, he felt the construction of a factory that would use materials available in this state would upgrade the

Malaysian-Indonesian two-way economic position, especially in Johor State. Mr Agus said his company, which has been in business for the past 19 years, can produce 25,000 to 27,000 tons of 100 kinds of items annually. The factory in Pasir Gudang, Mr Agus said, in the first stage will employ 340 to 375 local workers and will produce 30 to 40 percent of its goods for the local market at a lower price than that which is usually paid for such items. The factory will also train at least 20 local university graduates in the chemical, mechanical, electrical and production engineering fields at the mother plant in Jakarta before qualifying them to work here.

6804/12223

### Defense Ministry's Plan To Overcome Housing Shortage

42000098c Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES in English 7 Nov 87 [no page given]

[Text] Defense Minister Tengku Ahmad Rithaidden said the Ministry had plans to build 712 housing units this year to meet the needs of soldiers. This is in addition to some 303 units which have been already bought from a private sector.

He said of the 712 units to be built, 190 will be in Sarawak, 40 in Kuala Lumpur, 20 in Pahang, 450 in Perak and 12 in Negri Sembilan. And of the 303 already bought by the Ministry, 110 are in Pahang, 97 in Perak, 96 in Kedah.

He could not give figures on the number of houses bought in Perak and Negeri Sembilan.

He was replying to Datuk Haji Saidin Haji Mat Piah (BN—Tasek Chenderuh), who wanted to know whether the Ministry had any plan to build quarters for the armed forces this year.

To a supplementary question by Datuk Saidin, he said the Ministry was studying a formula to overcome the housing shortage.

One way was by getting the engineering corps to help in the construction of houses.

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### Mahathir: Good Return for Investors in Malaysia

42130033c Kuala Lumpur BERITA HARIAN in Malay 11 Nov 87 p 1

[Article by Sharif Hamid: "Malaysia Promises Great Profits"]

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, Tuesday [10 November]—Today Datuk Seri Dr Mahathir Mohamad asked Arab investors to diversify their investments by investing capital in Malaysia.

The prime minister said investment in Malaysia offers as great a profit to the investor from West Asia as that obtained in the United States and Europe.

There are investment fields here that could offer a greater return than that obtained from investment in Western nations, he said when officially opening the Malaysia-Arab Trade and Investment Conference conducted by The New Straits Times Press (M) Berhad here.

He said Arab investment in the manufacturing sector in this country totals only about \$43 million [Malaysian dollars]

Datuk Seri Dr Mahathir said that although the Malaysian market has a population of only 16 million, Arab investors should take advantage of the ASEAN [Association of Southeast Asian Nations] investment market with its 270 million population.

He said Arab investment in Malaysia is usually limited to existing cooperative projects. Arab investors should create new projects such as those operated by investors from other countries if they want to obtain a high return on their investment.

Datuk Seri Dr Mahathir said the government offers guidance and aid to Arab investors who invest here to make sure that their projects will operate smoothly.

The government, he said, also has approved the control by foreign investors of a majority or 100 percent of the shares of a project which they fund as long as the terms set for those projects are observed.

Investors are also encouraged to take advantage of investment opportunities in the agricultural sector because foreign investors are permitted to own land here.

According to Datuk Seri Dr Mahathir, Arab investors have no difficulty in finding trade partners here.

"We are aware that Arab investors perhaps do not have the technological expertise or marketing ties for a number of projects that we would like to be carried out. Therefore, we think that cooperative projects between Arab and Malaysian entrepreneurs might require third country technological expertise, capital, and marketing ties.

"We are aware that Arab entrepreneurs have many trade partners in the world. It is also highly likely that they have effective channels for obtaining technology from a third nation.

"I would like to say here that Malaysia has no problem with accepting third country entrepreneurs in a project that offers mutual gain," he said.



He guaranteed that the government would safeguard the interests of the investors, and they should have no concern.

6804/12223

#### **Communist Terrorists Reported Checked**

4200098d Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES in English 7 Nov 87 [no page given]

[Text] Kuantan, Fri.—Security forces have succeeded in checking the threat from communist terrorist remnants and their supporters in western Pahang. Police Field Force Southeast Brigade commander SAAC A. Navaratnam said today.

Under an operation code-named *Paksi Indera*, security forces had destroyed most of the communist hide-outs and food supply dumps, he said at a parade marking the 17th Southeast Brigade Day at Bukit Galing here.

He said the authorities believe that communist terrorist remnants were still active in a number of areas such as Raub, Lipis and along the Pahang-Selangor border.—Bernama

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#### **Training, Appointment of Chinese-Language Teachers Reported**

42050008b Kuala Lumpur NANYANG SIANG PAU in Chinese 8 Nov 87 p 3

[Excerpts] Deputy Education Minister Woon See Chin today disclosed that this year the Education Ministry will train more than 900 Chinese-language teachers for primary and middle schools, but mainly for primary schools.

He said that more than 500 of them have completed their training and have been assigned to middle and primary schools to teach the Chinese language.

He pointed out that the Education Ministry will incessantly train Chinese teachers every year with the hope that 15 years later, our country will no longer be faced with a shortage of Chinese-language teachers.

Mr Woon, who is also vice president of the Malaysian Chinese Association [MCA], made the above remarks while officiating at the opening ceremony of a new national-type Chinese primary school at Sateng in Kuala Lumpur today.

Woon See Chin said that this year the government will accept 1,200 Chinese-language teachers, but only 900-odd will receive training.

He urged qualified Chinese teachers to take Chinese-language courses to get better chances of being accepted.

He said that at present the problem faced by the government in accepting qualified applicants is that many of them, although they hold Malaysian education diplomas, are reluctant to assume duties as Chinese-language teachers on grounds of onerous work and therefore are equally reluctant to take special Chinese-language courses; instead, they choose mathematics or geography.

He pointed out that those who apply for a job in Chinese schools must be well-grounded in Chinese-language courses, besides having excellent grades in Malay-language subjects.

He said that although the Education Ministry is vigorously training Chinese-language teachers, the problem of a shortage of Chinese teachers still exists, especially for middle schools.

He indicated that beginning next year Chinese subjects will be listed as required courses in the curriculum of middle schools, so the problem of Chinese-language teachers shortage in middle schools will worsen.

9300/9604

#### **Expenditure on Islamic Education**

4200098b Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES in English 7 Nov 87 [no page given]

[Text] Johore Baru: The Johore State Government has spent over \$113 million on religious education since the Third Malaysia Plan.

Of this, \$24.5 million was used to build 127 State religious schools.

Menteri Besar Haji Muhyiddin Yassin said 453 such religious schools were now using the premises of national schools and other buildings to conduct lessons.

The 580 religious schools in the State have an enrollment of 134,961 students with a total of 1,536 teachers, he said.

He also said the new curriculum for religious schools would incorporate Bahasa Arab as the medium of instruction to enable the students to pursue higher education in the Middle East countries.

/9738

#### **USNO Meeting Permit Denied**

4200098e Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES in English 7 Nov 87 [no page given]

[Text] Kota Kinabalu, Thurs.—The police are unlikely to grant a permit for Usno to hold its 21st annual general meeting at the end of this month, Sabah Police Commissioner Haji Syed Othman Syed Ali said today.

He said Usno had submitted its application for a permit to hold its three-day meeting beginning Nov 27 at the United Sabah Islamic Association building at Sembulan, near here.

He said police had instructed Usno to give details of the proposed programmes during the meeting.

"We are still waiting for its reply," he said adding that Usno's reply would be forwarded to Bukit Aman for further action.

On view of the recent directive by Prime Minister Datuk Seri Dr Mahathir Mohamad, who is also the Home Affairs Minister, to ban political gathering in the country, he said Usno was unlikely to be granted the permit.

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**DAP Launches Signatures Campaign for ISA Detainees**  
42050008g Kuala Lumpur NANYANG SIANG PAU in Chinese 8 Nov 87 p 7

[Text] The Central Committee of the Democratic Action party [DAP] has decided to launch a nationwide signature campaign calling on the prime minister to release

speedily and unconditionally Parliament opposition leader Lim Kit Siang, Chandra, Sim Bok Geok and other detainees. This was disclosed by DAP's acting secretary general Lee Lam Thye during a press conference at a branch office today. Lee said that all party members throughout the country have been instructed to launch a signature campaign on postcards to be mailed to Prime Minister Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir. He indicated that his party cannot take this action alone and still needs the support of the people from all walks of life. This signature campaign has already started in Penang, Perak and the Federal Territory, to be followed by other states soon. He said that the DAP has written letters to the Amnesty International and the International Socialist Organization, requesting them to intercede for the release of the detainees. Besides Lee Lam Thye, two assemblymen representing the party, namely, Liao Kim Hua and Tan Kock Wee, attended the news conference. In reply to a reporter's question, Tan Kock Wee said that his party in the Federal Territory today launched the campaign by printing 10,000 postcards.

9300/9604

### Negros Alleges Church-CPP Links

42000152c Quezon City NATIONAL MIDWEEK in English 11 Nov 87 p 37

[Letter to Editor: "Beclouding Issues"]

[Text] Even as the Doy Laurel Red List incident is exposed as another cheap and cold-blooded attempt of the right-wing military to initiate a red-baiting campaign that will lead to a crackdown against the liberal and progressive elements in the government, another witch-hunting campaign is apparently being launched here in Negros Oriental.

Cebu-based newspapers recently came out with banner headlines citing undisclosed military sources alleging that a certain number of priests and even nuns (some even belonging to the Carmelite congregation) have communist leanings or even supporters or harborers of NPA guerrillas. Even though this news report was widely circulated, the allegation remains unsubstantiated.

This incident merits the concern of every politically aware and responsible citizen of the province, not only because it betrays the growing sense of irresponsibility of those who release the news to the public, and apparent motive to sow panic, confusion and even mistrust among the ranks of the religious in the province. But more so, it betrays the alarming pattern of a nationally orchestrated anti-communist red-scare propaganda campaign designed not to inform nor educate but only to scare and mislead. It is a propaganda ploy that capitalizes on the people's fears and anxieties concerning the present political situation. This is but an attempt to impose on the people a consciousness of intolerance of anything or any movement, or any idea that is critical, militant, as well as pro-people and nationalist. This is being carried out even as the Constitution itself expressly guarantees a pluralist democratic and multiparty system. In effect, this red-scare campaign is a diabolical effort to waylay this constitutional guarantee, reverse the country's march to freedom and bring her back to the Dark Ages, toward a society characterized by continuous witch-hunting and intolerance of progressive ideas.

But the far more serious intended effect of this campaign is the beclouding of the real and principal issues and problems that lie at the heart of the people's cries and continuing struggle for change, reform and even revolution.

the principal problem of the people remains that of being consigned to a life of grinding poverty. It is the millions of our own people having no decent jobs with which to support their families and educate their children. It is the countless children dying of malnutrition and other poverty-related diseases. It is the economy unable to take off due to its inability to shake the fetters of enslaving feudalism in the countryside. It is the country wallowing

in unprecedented levels of indebtedness to the IMF-World Bank related creditors. It is the country being tied indefinitely to the neocolonial leash of the U.S. government, making her so vulnerable to political manipulation.

Unless these basic problem of our people are given attention and fully revolved, no amount of red-scare propaganda and even outright military repression can stifle the voices that cry for real democratic change. No amount of scare tactics can intimidate the ones who are truly working and even sacrificing their lives for the sale of our people's total liberation.

[Signed] Negros Oriental Ecumenical Forum For Church Response (NOEFCR), Dumaguete City

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### Details on Salas' AFP Analysis, NDF Penetration

42000152a Quezon City NATIONAL MIDWEEK in English 11 Nov 87 pp 3, 4

[Article by Elmer G. Cato: "The Catchword Is Djakarta"]

[Text] There is a strong belief within the Philippine military that the 18-year guerrilla war being waged by the New People's Army (NPA) can only be contained by resorting to the so-called "Indonesian solution." But it is likely that the "solution" would further strengthen the revolutionary movement instead.

Detained leftist leader Rodolfo Salas, accused by the government of leading Southeast Asia's fastest growing guerrilla movement, confirmed yesterday that a growing number of military officers strongly favor the "Indonesian approach" to the Philippine guerrilla movement.

Salas said in an interview with PHILIPPINE NEWS AND FEATURES that the catchword "Djakarta" has become the hottest topic of discussion among the military and that many middle-level officers are toying with the idea of adopting the "Indonesian solution" to finally crush both the communist and Muslim insurgencies.

The 1965 coup Generals Suharto and Nasution led against the popular Sukarno government resulted in the decimation of the Indonesian Communist Party (PKI), then the third largest communist party in the world and a major partner in the Sukarno government.

Almost a million card-bearing communists, leftists, and nationalists were slaughtered and the nonaligned Sukarno government was replaced by a pro-U.S. military junta.

Salas and proponents of the "Indonesian solution" claim that the military is at a great disadvantage in its current war with the New People's Army, the armed wing of the underground Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP), and is further handicapped by "legal restrictions."

"The military believes that the communist insurgency can only be defeated through one grand and decisive sweep like the so-called Indonesian solution," Salas said.

Salas, however, doubted whether the military is already taking steps towards implementing the "solution," but noted "innovations" initiated by the Armed Forces of the Philippines (AFP).

According to him, among these are the setting up of paramilitary organizations, the shifting of emphasis of the intelligence services from tactical military intelligence and crime detection to political intelligence which includes surveillance and dossier build-up, psychological warfare operations, and the fanning of anti-communist hysteria, together with the close coordination of the military with the conservative and pro-U.S. blocs of the business and church sectors.

"The Indonesian solution will definitely boomerang in the Philippines," Salas said. According to him, the communist party in the Philippines is different from both its Indonesian and Chilean counterparts, since it has always been underground and its armed group, the NPA, is a countryside-based guerrilla army with "extensive and politically-consolidated guerrilla bases and zones throughout the archipelago, including the suburban districts of urban centers."

Salas also claimed that the National Democratic Front (NDF), the umbrella organization of all revolutionary groupings in the Philippines, has members in almost all mass organizations, government institutions, and even units or branches of the AFP.

The AFP, according to him, is also threatened by the flanking attacks of the formidable forces of the Moro National Liberation Front and the fast-growing revolutionary movement of the Cordillera minorities.

"If ever the AFP will resort to such swift and desperate action, it may, at the most, have a 10-20 percent degree of success. But, a large portion of the casualties would be plain civilians," Salas said.

"It is highly probable that a 'Djakarta coup' led by the military will trigger a nationwide insurrection of unprecedented scale and determination," he warned.

Salas claimed that the military's current "penchant for extremely violent options" is "symptomatic of the low morale and deep frustration in the AFP" and indicative of the "deeply-entrenched fascist thinking" of certain segments of both the military and political leadership of the country.

"While continually opposing a political solution, the AFP leadership, including the Honasan and Cabauatan factions, has not and cannot present a coherent and effective counter-insurgency strategy. Hence, the tendency to find scapegoats, like the alleged support of indecisiveness of the civilian leadership, and to resort to fantasies and desperate actions," Salas said.

Salas added that a general political compromise based on the principles of democracy, social justice, and the right of national self-determination is the only viable and immediate solution to the multiple and overlapping social conflicts and problems in the Philippines. Otherwise, he said, the whole nation will be dragged deeper into more acute economic crisis, foreign manipulation, political confrontations, and civil war.

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#### **Bishop Claver, Clergy on Cause of Tribals, 'Preferential Love for Poor'**

42000152d Quezon City NATIONAL MIDWEEK in English 11 Nov 87 p 38

[Text] Our theme for this year's celebration of Tribal Filipinos Sunday is their unity and solidarity for self determination. It was the theme of the National ECTF convention held in Cagayan de Oro City, 17 to 20 November last year. Last 11 October 1987 we bring to a close a whole year's consideration of the problem it poses. And we do so, not as if we now are in possession of all the knowledge needed for its solution, but rather in full awareness of the need for further thought and action on it on the part of Tribal Filipinos themselves and of us who are concerned with their well being.

The new Constitution accepts the principle of autonomy for the people [word indistinct] Cordillera and the Muslim parts of Mindanao, and autonomy means self-determination. It is an autonomy within limits, to be sure, those limits being the demands of national sovereignty and integrity, but self-determination nonetheless, although how it is to be defined and exercised has still to be worked out by Congress.

The autonomy we speak of is only for the two major groups of the mountain people of Northern Luzon and the Muslims of Mindanao. What about the other minor groups who together constitute at least a third of all non-Christians people of the country?

For these the Constitution's provisions on the protection of tribal ancestral lands is the basis and guarantee for some measure of autonomy. So too are the various



prescriptions in the same Constitution concerned with the protection and advancement of indigenous cultures. But all these too awaits further action by Congress.

At this point you may be asking: Why talk about a basically political and legal question in a liturgical celebration like this?

The unity and solidarity of Tribal Filipinos for self-determination are, yes political legal questions. But they are also at base moral-spiritual ones. And on at least two counts.

First, the unity, solidarity and self determination of people are Gospel concerns that touch the common good of communities and nations, the Tribal Filipinos must have them. So must we—the so-called Christian groups, the majority peoples of the nation. If people power (which connotes unity, solidarity, and self-determination) is more so in that they have been the most neglected portion of Philippine citizenry.

Secondly, and this is the reason we have this special celebration every year, our unity and solidarity with the tribal Filipinos for their part—and our own—self determination is part and parcel of the wider Church's preferential option for the poor. It is a concern that Pope John Paul II himself has again and again urged on all of us. And to us here in the Philippines, the poor are the landless and the exploited, the defenseless and neglected, the deprived and the powerless. And among these poor are our tribal brothers and sisters.

What Congress will finally do on the Constitution's provisions on autonomous ethnic regions and ancestral lands, God only knows. We can only pray—and perhaps exert some pressure here and there—that whatever legislation are passed on the two questions, they will be worthy of our Christian faith—and truly expressive of the "preferential option for the poor" which springs from that same faith.

In today's liturgy, our first reading from Isaiah and the third from the Gospel of Matthew speak of the great banquet that the Lord has prepared for all people. And the second reading from Paul's letter to the Philippians tells how we are to be worthy guests at the banquet: by trusting in Him, the Lord who shares His strength with us; by sharing, like the Philippians, in the hardships and sufferings of others.

In a very real sense, these readings—the Word of God—are telling us: We cannot expect to share in the banquet of the Lord unless we share in His preferential love for the poor.

Hence, today, we speak of our unity and solidarity with the tribal peoples of the land for their rightful self-determination. Having these—and more importantly, acting on them, we render ourselves worthy to be numbered among the elect guests the Lord invites to His feast.

[Signed] The Episcopal Commission for the Tribal Filipinos: Francisco Claver, S.J., D.D. chairman; Generoso Camina, PME, D.D., member; Dinualdo Gutierrez, D.D. member; Vicente Manuel, SVD, D.D. member; Emihano Madangeng, D.D. member; Cesar Raval SVD, D.D., member; Ramon Vilela, D.D. member.

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#### **Morales Attends 'Autonomous Development' Workshop in Netherlands**

42000152e *Quezon City NATIONAL MIDWEEK in English 11 Nov 87 p 43*

[Text] Mr Horacio "Boy" R. Morales Jr., president of the Philippine Rural Reconstruction Movement (PRRM) and executive director of the Cooperative Foundation Philippines, Inc. (CFPI), recently left for the Netherlands to attend the Experts' Consultation on Promotion of Autonomous Development.

The Consultation is organized jointly by the Dutch government through the Directorate General for International Cooperation (DGIS) of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the biggest nongovernment funding agencies of The Netherlands, namely, the Catholic Agency for Joint Financing of Development Programmes (CE-BEMO), Humanistic Institute for Cooperation with Development Projects (ICCO) and the Netherlands Organization for International Development Cooperation (NOVIB).

The Consultation is part of a continuing action-reflection by development agencies towards the enhancement of self-help development approaches and aims to widen the conceptual and empirical basis of the discussion on operational problems relating to self-evaluation, financing self-help, and reshaping the non-government organization-government relationship and to generate specific guidelines to facilitate development cooperation.

Mr Morales, the only Filipino participant in the joint consultation which is expected to draw 50 rural development experts from the North and South, will speak on the relations between governmental and non-governmental organizations. He will also expound on the empowerment model which the PRRM is promoting.

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### Fact-Finding Report Links Vigilantes to Drugs, Coercion

42000168 Quezon City NATIONAL MIDWEEK in English 21 Oct 87-11 Nov 87

[Report of the U.S.-Philippine Fact-Finding Mission led by Ramsey Clark, 20-30 May 1987—three part report]

[21 Oct 87 pp 19-22—Government Sponsorship Hit]

[Excerpts]

#### The Fact-Finding Team

Ramsey Clark, former U.S. Attorney General, international human rights lawyer.

Gerald Horne, Professor of history and law, Sara Lawrence College; special counsel, Local 1199, Hospital Workers Union; former executive director, National Conference of Black Lawyers.

Ralph McGehee, 25-year-veteran CIA officer; recipient, Career Intelligence Medal; author, "Deadly Deceits, My 25 Years in the CIA."

Catherine Pinkerton, CSJ, legislative associate, "Network": A Social Justice Lobby; past president, U.S. Leadership Conference of Women Religious.

Lester Edwin J. Ruiz, associate managing editor, ALTERNATIVES: A JOURNAL FOR SOCIAL TRANSFORMATION AND HUMANE GOVERNANCE; adjunct professor of ethnics, New York Theological Seminary.

Leonard Weinglass, international human rights attorney, counsel for political/criminal defendants in the U.S.

#### Introduction

With the collapse of the peace talks between the Aquino government and the National Democratic Front (NDF) in February of this year, the almost 2-decade-long civil war has taken a turn for the worse. The New Armed Forces of the Philippines (NAFP), under the cover of President Corazon Aquino's February "declaration of war" speech to the Philippine Military Academy, has intensified its counter-insurgency operations against the New People's Army (NPA) and its supporters, and against the Muslim "rebellion."

With the intensification of military operations, right-wing, anti-communist vigilante groups began surfacing in different parts of the country. These groups, which include the Alsa Masa, the NAKASAKA and the Tadtad, have become notorious for harassing, torturing and executing Philippine civilians. Despite confirmed reports of these gross human rights violations, government and military officials appear favorably disposed to these vigilante groups. President Aquino has publicly

endorsed NAKASAKA as a form of "people's power" and an "effective weapon against communism." Secretary of Defense Rafael Ileta has admitted his support for the more notorious Alsa Masa. Secretary of Local Governments Jaime Ferrer actively campaigned for the organization of these vigilante groups in all parts of the country. To date there are approximately 50 vigilante groups in the Philippines.

Upon the request of numerous Davao-based "cause-oriented" groups, the Philippine Alliance of Human Rights Advocates (PAHRA) petitioned the Presidential Committee on Human Rights (PCHR) in early March of this year to conduct an investigation into the activities of the Alsa Masa. Citing the report from an investigation conducted by the Ecumenical Movement for Justice and Peace (EMJP) 5-9 March 1987, PAHRA alleged that the Alsa Masa was violating human rights and that it was being armed and supported by the Davao Metropolitan District Command (METRODISCOM) the Philippine Constabulary (national police) unit in Davao City. The PCHR, in a report to "strictly restricted to their respective neighborhoods... unarmed, and their recruitment... clearly voluntary" (Malaya, 20 March 1987). This advice has still to be acted upon by the Aquino government.

In the meantime, human rights violations attributed to these right-wing vigilante groups have continued. The arrest without warrant and mauling of Bernardo Janon and Wilfredo Pelingon by elements of the 431st Philippine Constabulary company and members of the Alsa Masa; the gruesome murder by decapitation of Agustin Logo and Peter Alderite by members of the fanatical sect Tadtad; the destruction of community-based projects in Dumalag, Davao, by Alsa Masa members, as well as the fear and intimidation that is felt by many in the villages where these vigilante groups operate, are only a few examples of increasing militarization in the Philippines.

In the light of these conditions, PAHRA requested the formation of the Fact-Finding Delegation to investigate vigilante violence in the Philippines. Former U.S. Attorney General Ramsey Clark, headed the six-person fact finding team. The team visited the Philippines from 20 to 30 May 1987.

During their stay in the Philippines, members of the team traveled to the islands of Mindanao, Cebu, Negros and Luzon. They interviewed civilian and military officials, members of cause-oriented and human rights groups and the victims and relatives of victims of vigilante atrocities, including Bishop Antonio Fortich, whose outspoken stance against human rights violations resulted in the infamous bombing of his official residence earlier this year. The vigilante group Kristiano Kontra Komunismo (Christians Against Communism) took credit for the attack.

The team dialogued with members of the Council of Leaders of the National Movement to Disband Vigilantes (NMDV). Meeting at the residence of the late Jose

Kiokno, former chairperson of the Presidential Committee on Human Rights participants included Constitutional Commissioners Ponce Benisagen and Lino Brocka, Roman Catholic Bishop Antonio Nepomuceno, U.S. missionaries Fr Thomas Marti and Carolyn and Dave Shrock-Schenk, author Armandito Misay and peasant leader Raphael Mariano.

The team interviewed military and government officials, both local and national, about their efforts to prevent these human rights violations and the official position of the government and the military concerning vigilante groups. Team members met with Lt Col Franco Calida, commander of the Davao METRODISCOM; Col Sumaoy, assistant to Col Jesus Magno, commander of the Davao Regional Unified Command; Douglas Cagas, governor of Davao del Sur; and Rafael Ileto, Secretary of National Defense. All are key officials involved with the vigilante movement. The team met with members of the Presidential Committee on Human Rights, including former Chief Justice Jose B.L. Reyes, Zenaida Quezon Avancena and Sister Mariani Dimaranan, about their role in protecting human rights in the context of a war of counter-insurgency. Secretary of Local Governments Jaime Ferrer refused to meet with the delegation. The U.S. Embassy abruptly cancelled a scheduled meeting with a team member the day before it was to be held.

The objectives of the Fact-Finding Mission were to study and document the impact of right-wing vigilantism on the lives of the Filipino people, to investigate the relationship between the vigilante groups and the counter-insurgency plans of the Aquino government, and to examine the role of the United States in the formation and support of these vigilante groups.

One of the ways by which human rights violations are discouraged is the mobilization of international pressure. It is hoped that this consensus report, which is the result of the combined efforts of the individual members of the International Fact-Finding Delegation, may help expose these anti-democratic violations. More importantly, however, it is the team's conviction that individuals and groups, having been made more aware of these human rights abusers, will join together to resist them both in the Philippines and elsewhere.

The task is formidable. And while in the last analysis, this task belongs to the Filipino people, as they continue their struggle for a more just and humane society, they will need and deserve the support of their friends, the freedom loving peoples of the world.

[Signed] The International Fact-Finding Mission to the Philippines—9 June 1987

#### Historical Background

The resurgence of right-wing vigilantism in the Philippines can be better understood if viewed against the backdrop of an intensifying crisis in the political, economic, and cultural life of the Filipino people.

In the late 1960s Filipinos began to experience a growing sense of national agitation not felt before, at least not in such magnitude, in the history of the Republic. This was due, in large measure, to hardships resulting from centuries of colonial and neo-colonial domination. The Spanish "encomienda" system established a landed aristocracy which eventually formed the politico-economic infrastructure for a "culture of patronage" in which a wealthy few control the vast majority of the nation's resources while the poor majority are made to rely on the patronage of the wealthy in order to survive. This "culture of patronage" was altered, at the turn of the century by the "American experiment in democracy" which proclaimed, on the one hand, a vision of liberal Lockean democracy, but on the other hand, solidified relationships of dependence with the landed aristocracy, which remained intact.

It was partly the failure of this patronage system to deliver what it promised that led to the growing "critical situation" in the Philippines. Despite the rhetoric of political and economic democracy, the continued success of the "Culture of Patronage" required the maintenance of an oligarchy in which political and economic power was absolute. In short, the 1960s and the early 1970s found the Philippines in the midst of a "revolution of rising expectations" for which the possibility of fulfillment was limited to a few.

On 21 September 1972, Ferdinand E. Marcos, then president of the Republic of the Philippines, placed the entire Philippine archipelago under martial law. A growing outcry from the poor and those who resented the use of the U.S. military bases to facilitate the war against Vietnam, combined with a series of events, many of which were staged, created the crisis atmosphere which seemed to warrant the temporary imposition of martial law.

As martial law continued on through the years, the national agitation of the early 1970s was gradually transposed into the national crisis of the Marcos dictatorship. For example, the war of liberation waged by the Moro National Liberation Front/Banga Moro Army in the southern Philippines, while consistent with the 450-year history of the Moro struggle for self-determination, began to focus on what Abdurasaq Asani called the Marcos dictatorship's "barbaric campaign of genocide" against the Moro people. The rapid growth of the New People's Army not only confirmed what some international observers had called the Philippines' "drift to the left" but evidenced the steadily declining legitimacy of the Marcos government. Increasing economic deterioration, while generated by pressure from both domestic and transnational interests, was seen to be exacerbated by the Marcos dictatorship. Despite the fact that, as mentioned before, the crisis had deep roots in a colonial past, primary responsibility for the crisis was increasingly attributed to Marcos.

The intensifying crisis was also being noticed by international observers. The International Commission of Jurists, Amnesty International, the Lawyers' Committee for International Human Rights, and agencies of the United Nations, the Vatican, and the World Council of Churches documented and reported on cases of arbitrary arrest, detention, torture, murder, "hamletting," and summary execution carried out by military troops, Civilian Home Defense Forces, and other paramilitary groups and "private armies." These international groups also reported on the deteriorating social and economic conditions and the consequent harsh impact on the lives of the growing numbers of poor.

Benigno "Ninoy" Aquino Jr.'s assassination on 21 August 1983, marked what observers have called the "beginning of the end" of the Marcos dictatorship. Indeed, Aquino's assassination transformed the Philippine political landscape both on the domestic and international level. As it "tore into the very fabric of Philippine life," it rekindled the sentiment of protest in the majority of the Filipino people and catapulted the largely "silent" middle and upper middle classes into an open conflict with the Marcos dictatorship. Whereas earlier, the business community had been willing to "overlook" the abuses of the dictatorship so long as business opportunity was open to them, the Aquino assassination rudely awakened them to the realization that the Marcos regime was "bad for business."

Discontent had been boiling for a long time, and the steady organizing work of cause-oriented, religious and National Democratic Front-related groups had built a solid and broad opposition to the dictatorship. With the Aquino assassination, the pot boiled over. The growing disaffection of the business community, the huge protest marches of labor, student, religious and other groups, and the rapid expansion of the New People's Army (along with Marcos' seeming inability to control it) forced Marcos to defend the legitimacy of his rule. In November of 1985, Marcos announced on U.S. television that he was calling a "snap" presidential election. Marcos lost his gamble. Domestically and internationally observed electoral fraud coupled with the determination of the Filipino people to get Marcos out led to the last minute defection of key sectors of the military, the now famous "EDSA Revolution," and the final downfall of the dictator.

The February 1986 "Revolution" or "Rebellion" left an ambiguous legacy—an ambiguity that pervades the political scene today. On the one hand, even though the rebellion ousted Ferdinand Marcos from power, it left in place many of the political structures and social inequalities on which his dictatorship was built. There remains a small but vocal sector of Marcos loyalists, who are significant less for their attempts to reinstate Marcos than for their adherence to a rightist authoritarian view of politics.

On the other hand, the rebellion brought to the fore a legion of popular grassroots movements. Inspired by their initial success in helping to overthrow Marcos, they have continued to expand their activities, thereby keeping open the political space for democracy. They have also introduced into Philippine politics a new democratic vision of a deliberative, participatory and compassionate political practice. There is, indeed, a growing commitment in the Philippines not only to political, social and economic change, but also to changing the very processes by which these changes take place.

At present, however, the question of how these various political forces will play themselves out is still open. From the start, it has been clear that, given the contentious character of social and political forces in the Philippines, the only viable option in the transition to a post-Marcos era would be a coalition government of liberal democratic elites and oppositionists from national democratic and Muslim groups and cultural minorities, as well as interest-group and sectoral organizations such as labor unions and peasant associations.

In practice, however, it has turned out that key civilian and military positions have been filled by individuals who either had served faithfully under the Marcos dictatorship or were part of the oligarchy which has dominated both the Marcos and Aquino regimes. Rightist individuals and groups have worked quickly and effectively to retain the primacy of elitism and virulent anti-communism in the government, taking advantage of the sentiments in the military, the structural inertia left over from the Marcos period, and the help of disillusioned centrists. Thus, even though there is a progressive minority in the new government, and even though Aquino may be personally committed to moderate, centrist government, her regime has become dominated by the power struggle among the old democratic elites, which include many rightists. Indeed, in recent months, this power struggle has increased, resulting in threatened and attempted coups, as well as the dismissal or removal of the more progressive elements in the Aquino government.

Some of Aquino's early initiatives were marked by an unequivocal commitment to the democratization of the highly militarized and anti-democratic Marcos regime. Against the advice of the military, she freed a significant number of political prisoners, actively sought to restore the democratic processes including the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus, and of due process. At the same time, she appointed a number of progressive individuals to key positions in her Cabinet. While largely composed of elite democrats, the Constitutional Commission which drafted the now ratified 1986 Constitution included a few representatives of sectoral organizations. A Presidential Committee for Human Rights, with investigative and recommendatory powers, was appointed to investigate human rights violations committed largely by the military. Most significantly,



Aquino entered into a 60-day ceasefire agreement with the National Democratic Front (NDF) and held peace talks seeking a comprehensive and peaceful solution to the insurgency.

At the same time, however, the New Armed Forces of the Philippines continued its counter-insurgency operations against the National Democratic Front, the Communist Party of the Philippines and the New People's Army. Moreover, elements within the military opened fire on a farmers' demonstration on Mendiola Street in Manila killing 19, and shot 17 farmers, including several children, in Lupao, Nueva Ecija Province, north of Manila, and have remained largely unpunished. The land reform program promised by Aquino has not been pursued actively. Little has been done toward creating a more just, humane and equitable economy. The Aquino government, particularly in its economic philosophy, has chosen the path set by IMF-World Bank advisers.

It appears, on balance, that President Aquino has succumbed to tremendous pressure from these authoritarian elements in her government and has opted for the military's hard line, anti communist course. With the collapse of the peace talks between the National Democratic Front and the government in February of this year, and with Aquino's "unsheathing the sword" against both the left and the right opposition, the New Armed Forces has escalated its military operations against the insurgency, protected largely by this legitimization. Indeed, Task Force Detainees of the Philippines (TFDP), a Roman Catholic human rights organization with offices all over the country, has documented continued, sometimes increasing, violations of human rights under the Aquino government. For example, arrest and detention of political prisoners for the period February 1986 to 31 October 1986, totaled 603. While 345 have been released, 33 persons are missing, while 30 have been reported "salvaged" (executed) by military or paramilitary groups.

The Presidential Committee on Human Rights, in its Periodic Complaints Inventory covering the period up to 30 April 1987, recovered 293 cases of "salvaging," 90 cases of torture, 90 cases of missing, 12 cases of "ham-letting," 46 cases of burning, 72 cases of harassment, 33 cases of massacre. These violations of human rights perpetrated by military and paramilitary units, including the Civilian Home Defense Forces (CHDF) and armed vigilante groups, suggest a serious situation which the Aquino government has failed seriously and actively to address.

It is no longer clear how capable the Aquino government is of attaining the primacy of civilian over military authority, or the efficacious participation of the people in the process of governance. Despite the overwhelming ratification of the 1986 Constitution, and what appears to be an overwhelming victory for Aquino candidates in the recently concluded May congressional elections, serious fissures are emerging and anti-democratic tendencies appear to be consolidating.

It is this seeming consolidation of the military, police, civilian government and media protected by President Aquino that provides the historical background and context for the Fact-Finding Mission's investigations into vigilantism in the Philippines.

[28 Oct 87 pp 18-22—Intolerance Toward Muslims, Reformers, Non-members]

In 1984, 170 foreign (mostly U.S.) corporations ranked among the top 1,000 Philippine companies. These 170 together earned 66.1 percent of the total combined net income of the top 1,000 firms. The three largest U.S. firms—Union Oil, Citibank and Bank of America—are among the top six Philippine firms.

When President Aquino came into office in 1986, she appointed human rights lawyer August Sanchez to be the minister of Labor. Sanchez vowed to protect the rights of workers and to look into allegations that both domestic and multinational firms were violating workers' rights. One of his harshest critics was the U.S. business community. Another was the U.S. department of state. Undersecretary for Political Affairs Michael Armacost, in a speech to the Foreign Service institute, said: "I am apprehensive that the labor minister is attacking multinationals (and) endorsing strikes... Maybe they've got to rein Mr Sanchez in or get him to change his policy views." Under pressure from the U.S., the Philippine military and the Philippine business community, President Aquino did finally fire Sanchez in December 1986.

#### National Security Interests

In addition to "economic interests," U.S. policy seeks to protect "national security interests." This generally refers to the continued U.S. domination of the region justified as preventing the spread of communism and guarding strategic sea lanes and sources of natural resources from falling under Soviet or communist control. In the Philippines, the primary guarantors of U.S. National Security are five U.S. military facilities which include Subic Naval Base, the largest U.S. naval base outside the U.S., and Clark Air Force Base, headquarters to the Thirteenth U.S. Air Force and logistical hub of U.S. military air traffic in the Western Pacific.

Many experts question the actual security value of the Philippine bases. Retired Rear Admiral Eugene la Rocque who served for many years in the Pacific, states: "There is no sound, reasonable military justification for the bases." He calls them a "vestige of the past." He quotes Admiral Robert Long, outgoing Commander-in-chief of the Pacific as saying that the military aspect of the Soviet regional threat is "somewhat overworked." Many defense analysts say that the "forward defense" policy used to defend the bases is outdated by modern technology, and that the bases serve more as a projection of U.S. power in the region.



The bases also serve as a major storage center for U.S. nuclear weapons, although he did not tell his people for many years, President Marcos allowed nuclear-powered warships to dock in Subic Bay and aircraft carrying nuclear bombs to land at Clark Air Base. A top-secret National Security Council paper states that the "Authorized Ceiling on Nuclear Weapon Deployments" in the Philippines in 1971 was 201, including 115 tactical bombs aboard naval vessels. In 1931, 260 bombs were allowed. Ironically, since President Aquino came into office, former Marcos Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile has raised a stir about the constitutional violations posed by the presence of U.S. nuclear weapons in the Philippines.

The U.S. military bases are probably the U.S. "interest" most often cited by policy makers. Just after the fraudulent Philippine presidential election of 1986, while Marcos was still claiming victory, President Reagan was asked on a live television news conference if he would be willing to "put the future of those bases at some risk if it meant standing up for democracy." President Reagan responded with a long recital of the importance of the bases, and did not make even a single reference to democracy. Soon after President Aquino came into power, U.S. policy makers began to pressure her on her position regarding the renewal of the RP-U.S. Bases Agreement, which expires in 1991. Robert Dole, who was then Senate Majority Leader, proposed that U.S. aid to the new government be conditioned on President Aquino's agreement to push for the renewal of the bases agreement.

Understanding the primacy of economic and national security concerns in U.S. foreign policy is essential to understanding the U.S. relationship with the Philippines. Throughout this century, U.S. policy makers have worked closely with, and even helped to develop, a tiny but very wealthy and powerful Philippine elite, in efforts to protect these U.S. "interests."

Through the four decades during which the Philippines was a U.S. colony, and the four decades of "special relationship" since 1946, the average Filipino has suffered two major wars, a decade of martial law, and increasing poverty and malnutrition. In spite of over \$300 million in U.S. food aid since 1960, the per capita calorie intake actually decreased between 1960 and 1976. The country is rich in natural and agricultural resources, ranking among the top 15 in the world in food production. The vast majority of Philippine land, however, is owned by a very small minority, less than 2 percent on the island of Negros, for example, while 70 percent of the people live with less than enough for food, shelter, clothing and medicine.

Many people would conclude from the above that some very basic reforms are necessary in the Philippines. Yet those who call for genuine land reform or higher wages and rights for factory workers are branded as communists and are subjected to harassment, arrest, torture and

death. Under Marcos, the agents include vigilante groups operating in conjunction with the military. Under Marcos, the U.S. facilitated repression by granting Marcos the military, economic and political support he needed to stay in power. Under Aquino, evidence indicates that U.S. facilitation of repression may be continuing through support for the Philippine military and violent vigilante groups.

Davao City, on the island of Mindanao, has an area of 244,000 square kilometers and is geographically the largest city in the world. It has a population of roughly 800,000, including 375,000 voters. It is noted for its agricultural exports, particularly coconut.

During the Marcos regime, Davao was known as the laboratory of the new People's Army because the NPA was active there and was experimenting with programs it hoped to launch elsewhere in the country. Davao now serves as the laboratory for the vigilante group known as Alsa Masa (Rising Masses).

The declared intent of the Alsa Masa is to rid Davao of NPA insurgents. People in all sectors of society, however, especially those who actively advocate social reforms, reported incidents of human rights violation by vigilante groups. Those who testified before the fact-finding team did so at some risk.

Seventy percent of the population of Davao City are urban poor, many of whom have been victims of murder, torture, illegal house search and arrest by the military; confiscation of property by the military; and Alsa Masa harassment. The Alsa Masa also harassed and threatened Larry Ilagan, a congressional candidate who supported the cause of urban slum dwellers, and confiscated P300,000 intended for public economic projects.

Transport workers who had held protest rallies and unsuccessfully petitioned the Philippine government on the issue of the price of gasoline and other needed commodities feel that their protests, petitions and rallies have generated abuse from the Alsa Masa. One labor leader, Felipe Abundo, was killed by the Alsa Masa, which then threatened to kill 21 more leaders if they failed to comply with Alsa Masa demands.

The United Workers of Southern Mindanao, who number 15,000 and are affiliated with the Kilusang Mayo Uno have also been under attack. Also Masa members killed Federico Fuentes, a labor leader, at the 10 December 1986 rally to mark the first day of the ceasefire between the Philippine government and the National Democratic Front. On 28 April 1987 another labor leader, Peter Alferite, was hacked to death with bolo knives by members of the Tadtad, a vigilante group associated with the government-endorsed NAKASAKA. Other abuses include the arrest, without an arrest warrant, of Roman Lopez on 18 March 1987, and the confiscation of 15,000 from the union.

Laborers and farmers reported threats from Lt Col Franco Calida, commander of the Davao City Metropolitan District Command (the national police force), that they must "surrender" by a certain date or be considered NPA members or supporters and be subject to military operations. In fact, the military dropped 14 bombs on 3 neighborhoods where the people did not surrender.

The threats and bombings have forced the people to evacuate their neighborhoods and relocate in evacuation centers where they were again subjected to forced recruitment by Alsa Masa and military personnel. Representatives of some of the 18-21 tribal groups, that make up about one quarter of the region's population, reported massive evacuations by their people due to strafing, burning of their homes and operations conducted by fanatic paramilitary groups. Those among them who were suspected of supporting the NPA were the main targets, but everyone fled in fear. As a result of the evacuation, they now face widespread hunger, high infant mortality and malnourishment.

Members of the League of Filipino Students (LFS) reported that armed vigilante members were forcing LFS members to join the Alsa Masa and spreading harmful false information about the LFS. Several LFS members have been arrested and one was shot. Doctors, nurses, and other health personnel who serve the poor in community-based health organizations report harassment and confiscation of health clinic equipment including scales, first aid kits, a typewriter and a refrigerator.

GABRIELA, a coalition of 100 organizations of urban poor, farm and professional women, reports that members of their organization for urban women were told they had to get a permit form the Metropolitan District Command and then were forced to sign affidavits saying that they had been NPA members and supporters but were now surrendering. The women were forced to appear on television and radio programs claiming this. Consequently, GABRIELA came under attack as a communist group.

Members of a GABRIELA affiliate for peasant women were forced to evacuate their homes when Alsa Masa members marked with an "X." In the evacuation centers to which they fled, their names were listed as "Surrenderers" to the Alsa Masa. When they protested, they were told that no food would be given to their children unless they agreed to be so listed. Further, protests that the names of babies were listed as Alsa Masa members met with more threats.

Church leaders have taken varying positions toward the vigilante movement. Some bishops have endorsed Alsa Masa and NAKASAKA as anti-communist movements. Others who have helped to organize the people against the abuses of these vigilante groups are considered

pro-communist, supporters of the NPA and subjected to "red-scare" tactics. Some fear that polarization within the church community will strengthen the hand of the vigilantes.

It was also reported that the Alsa Masa is reviving anti-Muslim sentiments, in Muslim areas by urging Christians in Cotabato to join Civilian Home Defense Forces and arm themselves against the Muslims. Other dangerous trends include the alignment of Moro national "warlord" politicians behind former Defense Minister Enrile and the emergence of Islamic revivalist groups espousing anti-nationalist principles.

On 22 May 1987, the morning following the team's hearing the testimonies of Alsa Masa victims, the team left the Maguindanao Hotel and encountered Jun Pala, a radio commentator known as the "Voice of the Alsa Masa," accompanied by four armed men. This occurred after a radio broadcaster which described the fact-finding team's meeting of the previous evening as a conference of communist groups attended by Soviet journalists.

Government and military officials tend to characterize the Alsa Masa and other vigilante groups as spontaneous civilian responses to communist insurgency. This characterization is contradicted, however when these same officials discuss the relationships between the vigilantes and the military, police and local government. Conrado Estuart, assistant to the Mayor of Davao City, said that whenever Alsa Masa members go into a barangay they are accompanied by the military. He said that the military controls the weapons and provides the basic training for the Alsa Masa leaders.

Estuart denied that the city government supports the Alsa Masa, except that the city did give P180,000 for "humanitarian" purposes and has provided rice and jobs for Alsa Masa members. Estuart said the President Aquino has neither approved of nor given any order to stop the Alsa Masa. The visit of Jaime Ferrer, Aquino's Local Government's secretary, did, however, signal Philippine government support, according to Estuart.

Lt Col Franco Calida, commander of the Metropolitan District Command in Davao city, is a known supporter of the Alsa Masa. When fact-finding team members interviewed him in his office, Calida emphasized that there are no forms to sign, no formal membership for Alsa Masa. He said it exists "in the hearts and minds of the people." When asked, "what if a person refuses to join the Alsa Masa?" Calida replied, "Then they are choosing sides. There can't be any middle ground."

In recruiting Alsa Masa members, Calida said "I go out to the people. The people and leaders have a list of members. When NPA sympathizers are identified, people report in writing the names of those against the movement. Those identified are given a warning and later brought before the people."

When asked about the members of Alsa Masa bearing arms, Calida replied that once leaders are chosen, they become paramilitary, they are armed. He also stated that the Alsa Masa is an organization within the military. When the fact-finding team questioned both Calida and Estuart about human rights violations committed by vigilante groups, both replied that they were investigated.

In terms of U.S. involvement, Calida said that he was trained by U.S. special forces at one of the U.S. bases in the Philippines. He also referred to two training courses he had participated in the United States, one at Fort Lee, Virginia, and one at Fort Bragg, North Carolina. More recently, he said that U.S. Embassy officials had met with him and were interested in the similarities between Alsa Masa and Central American counter-insurgency strategies. It is widely alleged in Davao that Calida has met frequently with William Parker of the United States Information Agency (USIA).

It is also interesting to note an American hero of Calida's. On the wall behind his desk, below the pictures of President Aquino and General Fidel Ramos, he has a large laminated poster of Cobra, a character played by Sylvester Stallone of "Rambo" fame, with the caption "Crime is a disease, meet the cure."

#### Davao del Sur

NAKASAKA (People United for Peace) is another well-known vigilante group. It was organized by Douglas Cagas, governor of Davao del Sur Province and Colonel Jesus Magno, the regional military commander. The movement is described as "unarmed" and "non-violent"; however, its members arm themselves with bolo knives. One member organization of NAKASAKA, known as the Tadtad has chopped two people to death in the last few months. NAKASAKA has been endorsed by President Corazon Aquino as a "concrete manifestation of people power" and an "effective weapon against communism."

Lt Col Sumaoy, who works with Col Magno, describes NAKASAKA in terms of the "people-power revolution." He said it was modeled after the Alsa Masa, but differed radically in that people were "unarmed," and that the members are "law-abiding citizens." According to Sumaoy, all citizens are expected to join NAKASAKA. It is the citizen's duty to report "bad elements" in the community and to warn when strangers enter. He said that membership is voluntary, but those who refuse to join will be asked to defend their decision.

When asked about the case where NAKASAKA vigilantes beheaded a labor leader, Col Sumaoy responded that the incident had been "unintentional." He added that even the relatives of the slain man had not protested.

Governor Douglas Cagas, a human rights lawyer who had been a staunch opponent of Marcos, originally initiated NAKASAKA. When fact-finding team members met with him, he cited nPA abuses as the impetus for forming the organizations.

According to Cagas, NAKASAKA is a quasi-police group that is authorized to make citizen's arrest and has set up checkpoints along the roads because of "the will of the people." Col Sumaoy had said that people could be stopped at the checkpoints if they were carrying "Marxist materials." Cagas said they could not be arrested for that, but only for actually being a Marxist.

When questioned about the brutal chopping murder of a labor leader, Cagas said that President Aquino was definitely embarrassed since she had expressed support for unarmed vigilantes. However, he denied that Tadtad works with NAKASAKA. He also said the corpse was beheaded 4 days after death and that "We in the NAKASAKA have told the farmers to discipline themselves."

Cagas denied meeting with General Singlaub or any connection with CAUSA or other foreign groups. When asked about outside funding for NAKASAKA, however, he responded, "I will take money from anyone as long as it is done publicly." Asked if that would include the CIA, he responded, "Yes."

[11 Nov 87 pp 17-22—Cebu Drug Links, Armed Coercion]

The island of Cebu stretches 140 miles across the Visayan Sea in the central Philippines. Cebuanos are a friendly, proud people known world-wide for the production of lovely guitars. Cebu City, a bustling metropolis of 1.3 million, accommodates significant industry including Timex, Fairchild, and a Pepsi bottling plant.

The International Fact-Finding Team spent one bustling day there, interviewing Vice-Governor Democrito Barcenas, leading clergy, refugees from vigilante violence and representatives of labor and human rights groups. The clear, over-all consensus was that an anti-communist hysteria along with vigilante violence had increased markedly in recent months.

The team also learned that the United States Information Service (USIS) had sponsored lectures on the "evils of communism" and distributed literature of the same tenor to top ranking students in the area who were then encouraged to form associations to combat it. Materials from CAUSA International (the political arm of the Rev Moon's Unification Church), an extreme rightist group, is freely available from USIS and similar literature is distributed through the USIS library. Representatives of student groups told the team that these activities have been going on since 1984.



Simultaneously, the team heard, through an article in the PHILIPPINE INQUIRER (24 May 1987) and through direct interviews, that retired major General John K. Singlaub had appeared recently at the office of the Task Force Detainees (TFD), a Roman Catholic human rights organization, pretending to be a German journalist. Singlaub was allegedly accompanied by a leading anti-communist commentator Soe Son. They were seeking information on TFD operations. The TFD worker recognized Singlaub from newspaper pictures and told them that he was not authorized to give out information and that they should return later. The alleged conversation lasted about 15 minutes.

An Australian researcher suggested that publicity about Singlaub may just be a diversion. The researcher suggested that more attention should be paid to John Whitehall, an Australian who resides in Long Beach, California and serves as vice-president of the World Christian Anti-Communist Crusade. Whitehall has been in and out of the Philippines 14 times in recent months and has close ties to Jun Alcover, another anti-communist activist who recently visited the United States under the auspices of Whitehall and the World Anti-Communist League (WACL), of which Singlaub is the chairman. Alcover returned to Cebu from the U.S. bragging that he had spied on U.S.-based Philippine support groups.

Whitehall associates with the Alliance of Democracy and Morality, an organization linked with the Philippine Ministry of Defense, a relationship that was particularly strong when Juan Ponce Enrile was defense minister, but which has survived his departure. Whitehall has been distributing hysterically anti-communist literature to the Philippine military and was misrepresented as bearing the office stamp of the Australian government.

When the team questioned defense Minister Rafael Ileto responded "What's wrong with trying to educate our people against communism?" Though he denied meeting Singlaub except "socially," others said that Singlaub had met with Ileto as well as with Peping Cojuangco (President Aquino's politically active brother), Finance Minister Jaime Ongpin, former Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile, General Felix Brawner, and Teodoro Locsin Jr., Aquino's speech writer who opened many doors for Singlaub.

Vice-Governor Democrito Barcenas told members of the team that John Singlaub had spoken with military officials in Cebu and that it was "very possible" that the CIA was involved in the vigilante violence and anti-communist activity. He observed that Jun Alcover was receiving funding from CAUSA and that Cebu General Abenina had visited the CAUSA meeting in Manila. He also said that a local radio station, DYCA, received 2 million pesos from the Frederick Ebert foundation, a German organization rumored to be a CIA front. The Trade Union Congress of the Philippines owns the station

which also receives money from the National Endowment for Democracy. DYCA, which previously was linked to Marcos, has been whipping up waves of anti-communist hysteria.

With regret, he commented, "If you want to be successful politically, you must not antagonize the U.S. and if you want to win elections, you must court U.S. influence."

Vice-Governor Barcenas expressed deep concern about the escalation of anti-communism. This former human rights lawyer noted that there were many recent unsolved jail breaks, and that the escapees may have joined vigilante groups. Barcenas and others told the team that many criminals and anti-social types, had joined the *Alsa Masa*, whose members get drunk and engage in illegal cockfighting and gambling. They also reported that vigilante groups recruit from among the many unemployed and street beggars.

Barcenas testified that the *Alsa Masa* has ties to the Philippine Constabulary (the national police force) and that the fanatical vigilante group known as the *Tadtad* has links with the military. Recently *Tadtad* members shot a police officer and sought refuge with the military, increasing tensions between the police and military.

The number of disappearances and shootings had been phenomenally high in recent weeks. The day before Good Friday, the military and *Tadtad* members attacked the offices of the United Farmers Organization and killed a leading official. Twelve farmers were killed in February alone. From 17 April to late 9 May houses have been burned.

The Cebu copper and gold mines, the largest in Asia, export to the United States and Australia. They are owned by the extravagantly wealthy Soriano family. The Southern Philippine Federation of Miners, the major labor union there is affiliated with the Kilusang Mayo Uno (KMU), a grassroots, progressive national labor federation. But KADRE, a vigilante group with 2,000 members that is armed and supervised by the military and supported by the mine owners, has been forcing miners to sign up with them. KADRE members reportedly include marijuana growers and ex-civilian Home Defense Force members. Jun Alcover, a KADRE leader, reportedly put a gun in the mouth of a miner's wife and tried to force her to confess to being a member of the New People's Army.

The team also visited an evacuation center which used schools to house refugees from vigilante threats and violence. Beginning in January of 1987, the Citizens Against Communism Army (CACA) has been trying to force residents of the town of Toledo to buy I.D. cards bearing the signature of Jun Alcover that cost 10 pesos (\$1.50). If they refuse, they are branded "communists." Some who refused to join were killed. Many of the vigilantes are marijuana planters and if the refugees



refused to plant marijuana, they were labelled "communists." Since 1982, the military has been using helicopters to pick up the marijuana.

More refugees were housed at the Guadalupe Parish Church. They too, had fled vigilante terror after they refused to join. Members of the Tadtad group, many in military fatigues and carrying bolos and guns had been harassing them to join, by strafing and burning houses and saying they would be massacred if they refused to join. Many joined the vigilantes out of fear. Those who refused fled to the church. In tattered clothing and living in dismal conditions, they continue to press local officials for action.

Monsignor Jose Barces, who served as chair of the local ceasefire committee, and Father Galileo Jumaoas told fact-finding team members that initially, unjust taxation by the New People's Army had given impetus to the formation of vigilante groups. But, they said, this was manipulated by local government, military officials and others such as CAUSA who took advantage of the situation to organize vigilante groups.

Filipino activists in Cebu told team members that the effect of this anti-communist campaign has been to label as "red" any form of dissent, such as questioning the presence of the U.S. military bases or the practices of transnational corporations. This then opens one up to harassment and intimidation by vigilante groups.

They were interested in the progress of the Iran-Contra hearings in the United States, because they saw clear parallel with the activities of John Singlaub and CAUSA in terms of "privatized" U.S. policy being carried on in the Philippines.

### Negros

Negros is one of the more favored islands of the Philippines. About the size of the State of Connecticut, it is divided by a rugged volcanic range of mountains which reaches 8,000 feet. Negros Occidental, with 70 percent of the island's population, was the wealthiest province in the country before Marcos came to power, and had great political influence in the national government. The few large landowners who dominated the island produced mainly sugar for export. Nearly 60 percent of the commercial sugar produced in the Philippines comes from Negros Occidental. Consequently, a province that could easily feed tens of millions of people, has enriched a handful of families and impoverished most of its people. Close to 70 percent of the approximately 2 million inhabitants suffer malnutrition. The one third of the population that is urbanized, half in Bacolod City, lives overwhelmingly in slums.

Negros Oriental, the rougher and more sparsely settled part of the island with less than 1 million people is populated primarily by persons originally from nearby Cebu than to Negros Occidental. Poorer and more rural,

without great private wealth to help enforce order, Negros Oriental has presented a greater challenge to military government. Law enforcement there is directed from Manila through Operation Sugarlandia, an integrated counter-insurgency program of the Philippine military.

The plight of sugar workers, always bad, radically worsened in the mid 1980s when U.S. sugar purchases declined dropping production in Negros by 30 percent in a single year. Many workers, employed for only 6 months out of the year when the mills are operating, were thrown out of all work.

Fishermen, who supply the island population with fresh fish, are generally poor. Efforts to improve their condition have been systematically frustrated by the government's practice of protecting large commercial fishing and resisting the formation of effective workers' unions and cooperatives which threaten existing power. The use of dynamite by commercial fishing operations in coastal waters has removed extensive near shore areas from production.

During the years of the Marcos military dictatorship, the ruthless use of force and the power of large private landowners made opposition to government difficult and dangerous. With the presidential elections of February, 1986, the people of Negros looked forward to peace and the evolution of democratic institutions. An investigation of conditions in Negros made 23-24 May 1987 reveals instead an alarming growth of militarization in the last several months.

Precise numbers are impossible to obtain under the circumstances. Individual reports during March, April, and May refer to 2,000 evacuees, 80 houses burned, a hundred families displaced, aerial bombardments, aerial strafing, helicopter gunship strafing, slaughter of animal, torture, sexual molestation, disappearances, systematic unlawful arrests and searches, mortar fire into villages, summary executions or "salvaging" as it is called in the Philippines, the church schools and a church burned, among other violence. Behind these figures is a radical trend toward greater militarization of this island.

Perhaps the clearest demonstration of the motives behind the militarization and of the conditions that exist on Negros is a few specific illustrations of the nature of the targets and methods of operation.

In a famous, more accurately infamous, act of violence in the early minutes of 28 April, a fragmentation grenade was thrown into the courtyard of the Domus Dei building in Bacolod City, landing just feet away from the office and bedroom of Bishop Antonio Y. Fortich. Had the grenade landed on the concrete walk rather than sticking in the mud of the recently watered garden, it would have entered the passageway to the bishop's quarters. Fortunately, one was in the courtyard, so the

grenade explosion injured no one, though property damage was extensive. The Kristiano Kontra Komunismo (KKK), (Christians Against Communism) took credit for the attack. It is one of many vigilante groups with a fanatic religious connection.

Fortich, a staunch supporter of human rights and land reform, has been the victim of several anti-"communist" campaigns. In January, 1985 his official residence was burned to the ground. In March of this year, military officials raided a Roman Catholic Rectory and charged that 35 priests under Bishop Fortich were communists. The bishop denied the allegations, which came in the wake of a nationwide campaign against progressive clergy.

In May, Bishop Fortich spoke at a mass concelebrated by all 110 priests of his diocese to give thanks that he survived the grenade attack. While Fortich was speaking, an anti-communist group called the Negros Citizens' Alliance against communism circulated a manifesto that warned Fortich that "You have run out of goodwill in Bacolod City... Your life is at stake...." This activity shows that compassionate church leadership is seen as an enemy of the military.

A second incident targeted Eduardo "Bobby" Montecillo, a 33-year-old father, who is a human rights worker with the Roman Catholic Task Force Detainees. He had received death threats and other forms of harassment over the years, but it was not until 30 April 1987 that a direct attempt was made on his life. Miraculously he survived.

On the evening of 29 April, Bobby had obtained an admission from local authorities in the town of Kabankalan that they were holding three men that they had previously denied were in their custody. The officials promised they would release the men the next day if relatives of the men filed applications.

The next morning, Bobby prepared the papers in his office and was shortly thereafter asked to have a beer at a refreshment stand to discuss human rights. At first he declined, but on the insistence of several men, he decided it was his duty to discuss human rights. Local law enforcement participated in arranging the meeting and after a brief discussion, it was suggested to continue the discussion inside. The law enforcement officers left leaving those they had come with there with Bobby. It was midday, downtown, off a busy street.

Once inside, Bobby realized there was someone else in the room behind him. Startled, he suddenly stood, throwing his arm up, just as a shot aimed at his head was fired. His movement caused the bullet to enter and travel from his shoulder through his arm exiting above the elbow. He collapsed to the floor where the gunman fired three shots into his body. Regaining consciousness in what he believes were 15 to 30 seconds, he saw the man who invited him into the room talking confidently with

the man who shot him. He remained still until they left, then crawled to the door and summoned help. He was sped to a local hospital and transferred after emergency treatment to the hospital in Bacolod where he remained in critical condition. When interviewed on 23 May, Bobby remained in serious condition, terribly weak, but more committed than ever to the cause of human rights.

The attack, with law enforcement complicity, shows that the human rights movement, presently the subject of an intensive propaganda campaign, is seen as an enemy of the police state. The brazenness of the attack shows the confidence the military has that it can kill with impunity. Usually police, even in the most totalitarian situation, are careful to avoid observation so they can deny responsibility.

In a third incident, occurring on 6 May 1987 at 3:30p.m. at a bus stop near a major crossing, police boarded a jeepney (public transport vehicle) and took three persons; a 27-year-old mother of three names Marisa Nombre a 26-years-old mother of one names Nenita Villabogos, and 14-year-old Dione Academia. Although witnesses recognized the lieutenant in charge and the other arresting officers, police have consistently denied any knowledge of the whereabouts of the three victims. Frantic parents, husbands and other relatives have made heroic efforts to find them. Military authorities in Bacolod have failed to take action. The courts have been petitioned for writs of habeas corpus.

The boldness of the police kidnappings creates an in terror effect. Their actions make the military the enemy of the people.

Additionally, at least 13 people were killed in a series of military police shootings over a 2-day period 25-26 April. Search efforts have thus far yielded only 5 of the 13 bodies.

The military and vigilante conduct is so disproportionate to any threat to the military that it must be assumed to arise from a military policy of repression of all opposition before it develops force.

#### Luzon

Luzon, the largest of the more than 7,000 islands which comprise the Philippines, occupies more than half of the land area and houses more than half of the population of the country. Stretching over 500 miles from north to south, the island is divided into 36 provinces and contains 5 of the 12 regions into which the country is divided.

It is also the most familiar island to Americans. Manila, the U.S. naval base at Subic Bay (larger in land area than Singapore) and the U.S. air base at Clark Field (larger than the District of Columbia) are all located on Luzon, as are those familiar landmarks from World War II, Corregidor and Bataan.

Through visits with human rights organizations, labor, peasant and other sectoral groups; and a trip to the two U.S. military facilities at Clark and Subic Bay; the fact-finding team learned a great deal about the general human rights situation in Luzon, a necessary prerequisite to understanding the current threat posed by vigilantism.

The Luzon offices of Task Force Detainees (TFD), the Roman Catholic Luzon Secretariat for Social Action (LUSSA), and other human rights organizations have already done extensive research on the human rights situation on this island. According to LUZON MONITOR, a publication of TFD Luzon, for 1986, the first year of the Aquino government, "...human rights violations increased... compared to 1985's 582 reported human rights violations, there were 1,090 human rights violations recorded in 1986."

The sharpest increases occurred in northern Luzon where the number of violations rose nearly 75 percent, from 48 to 81; and in the Cagayan Valley where the increase exceeded 100 percent, rising from 233 to 488. Some of the increase is due to the improved and expanded reporting offenses, given the better climate which encouraged people to come forward during the first 6-8 months of the Aquino administration. During this period, several new TFD offices opened. Yet, there remains disturbing data which can hardly be explained fully by improved reporting. For example, summary executions or "salvagings" increased during the year from 29 to 83.

Those closest to the monitoring of human rights violations attribute the grievous increase to the substantial build-up of military forces across Luzon. In Southern Luzon, for example, the Bicol Office of TFD reported that military deployments increased from 57 to 91 in 1986. Forced evacuations which accompanied some of the military operations tripled from 1985 to 1986, from 13 to 36. In the first 6 months of the Aquino administration 25,000 people were evacuated in Northern Luzon alone.

The number of persons reported arrested also revealed a sharp increase over Marcos's last year in office, rising from 370 in 1985 to 553 in 1986. And, of the 74 political detainees still in custody in Luzon, 64 have been arrested since Aquino took office.

The utter lawlessness of the military is reflected in the case of Miriam Ruth Dugay, a 26-year-old social worker, who joined a fact-finding mission to Foral, Kalinga-Apayao investigating the mass evacuation of peasants from their homes after repeated bombing and strafing attacks. She was taken into custody by the military in the course of her work on 18 June 1986 and interrogated, psychologically tortured and detained. Following the filing of a petition for habeas corpus, a court of competent jurisdiction ordered her release in July 1986. To this day she remains in custody.

The impact of increased militarization was best summarized in the April 1987 issue of THE REGIONAL POST, the official publication of LUSSA.

"For the past year, militarization in Luzon has been an undeniable trend. From the northern provinces of Cagayan, Apayao, and Ilocos down to the last barrio of Sorsogon in Bicol, there has been no let up on the heavy barrage of bombs and bullets which took their toll on the lives of innocent civilians, majority of whom are farmers. While the people of Metro Manila rejoiced in the downfall of the dictatorship and savored the first winds of freedom after years of suffocating darkness, the farmers in the countryside have had absolutely no respite from the economic and political calamities they have suffered for centuries. The continued militarization of their villages is an added cross to the poverty and destitution they already bear."

It is against this backdrop of increased militarization and violations of human rights throughout Luzon that the sudden rise and proliferation of right-wing vigilante groups must be considered. The presence of the vigilante groups, although less developed at this point than in Mindanao, is well-documented and undeniable. There are even unconfirmed reports of the dreaded *Alsa Masa* in suburban Manila, Olongapo, San Fernando, and the Cagayan Valley. In Metro Manila, two mayors, both appointees of the Aquino government, have reportedly urged the formation of vigilante groups. The mayor of Manila assisted in the formation of the *Magic Eye*, an alleged intelligence gathering organization of some 9,000 members made up mostly of students and barangay officials.

More sinister is a group known as the *Eagle Squad* formed by a police commander in Manila. It was allegedly hooded members of this group which raided the headquarters of the *Partido ng Bayan* (PnB) (The People's Party which ran seven candidates for Senate and many for the House). Purportedly this organization has semi-official standing as part of a military operational plan. Another group of police officers started the *Hunters* in southern Manila. Its members also wear hoods when conducting raids. Two organizers of the PnB, Jaime Lopez and Reynaldo Garcia, who have been missing since 20 March 1987, are believed to have been victims of one or all of these groups. The mayor of Quezon City, another Aquino appointee, is allegedly organizing disaffected and unemployed youth through the payment of daily wages to follow "left leaders" and is even arranging to have them trained at an unannounced site for up to 1 month.

As we moved north out of Metro Manila into Central Luzon, we encountered even stronger evidence of the emergence of vigilante groups. The TFD reported 10 separate confirmed vigilante organizations operating throughout the 7 provinces of Central Luzon, most

notable among them being the Citizens Against Communist (CAC), a group with ties in the World Anti-Communist League. One congressman-elect, a lawyer and former civil rights fighter, in a meeting with a member of the fact-finding team in San Fernando, expressed concern that his district was threatened by vigilante groups who want to "...eliminate the lefties." Even though he ran as a candidate on the moderate Aquino ticket (the meeting was interrupted by his appointment with President Aquino), spray painting and graffiti appeared throughout his district on the eve of elections denouncing him as a communist and a member of the NPA, because of his former role as a human rights lawyer.

Ominous is the formation in both Angeles and Olongapo, the sites of the two U.S. military facilities in Central Luzon, of businessmen's associations whose avowed purpose is to combat the public demonstrations opposing the bases in the coming period. Those organizers whom we interviewed in Angeles near the site of the base were fearful that nationalism would be equated with communism and that they would be targeted with dire consequences as a result of their opposition to the bases. It was General Singlaub who suggested to the businessmen at gatherings during his visit to the Philippines that they organize into groups.



**Boonchu Wants More Legislative Role in Foreign Policy**

42000077a Bangkok *THE NATION* in English  
9 Nov 87 p 2

[Text] The legislative branch should be given more role in formulating the country's foreign and security policies, former deputy premier Boonchu Rojanastien said.

Boonchu, who is chairman of the House committee on foreign affairs, said the legislature's role in these fields is very limited.

He said decisions on foreign policy today is strictly in the hands of the executive branch.

Boonchu, who is also leader of the Community Action Party, said the House committee is cooperating with the Political Science Faculty of Chulalongkorn University in organizing a seminar on the role of the legislative branch in formulating foreign policy on Pattaya this weekend.

He said the purpose of the seminar is to discuss the process in foreign policy formulation.

Commenting on the direction of the Thai foreign policy, Boonchu said Thailand does not have an independent foreign policy.

He cited the ban the Foreign Ministry has imposed on the Dalai Lama which he said reflected the Thai Government's lack of independence in foreign policy.

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**Editorials Praise Student Revolutionaries of 14 October**

**'Remember the Heroes'**

42070042c Bangkok *SIAM RAT* in Thai 14 Oct 87 p 8

[Editorial: "Remember the Heroes of 14 October"]

[Excerpts] Fourteen years ago, patriotic students and people who loved democracy joined together and, with their bare hands, boldly overthrew the despots, who were backed by armed forces. This was a great act of heroism that still serves as an example for people throughout the world who are struggling for democracy.

This heroic struggle waged by the students and people has occasionally been distorted into an ugly picture. But that has been only temporary. Once the dictators have left the stage, the people all remember those great events.

Today, the democracy that we have tasted is a "patchy" democracy, or semidemocracy as it is called. The Revolutionary Council and Reform Council announcements, which the dictators used as tools, are still in effect. Parliament is just one element that is preserved so that we can tell the world that Thailand is a democracy. But

the reality is very different. This is the problem confronting us. This is the task all patriotic students and people who love democracy must undertake. We must all struggle to bring about real democracy.

The heroes of 14 October shed their blood and gave their lives. We are simply following in their footsteps.

**System Still 'Only Semi-Democratic'**

42070047b Bangkok *THAI RAT* in Thai 14 Oct 87 p 3

[Editorial: "Remember the Day of Boldness"]

[Excerpts] It was 14 years ago today that political and administrative changes of great historical importance took place.

It is generally accepted that the democratic system presently used in Thailand is still only a semi-democratic system. The people still can't play a major role in administering the country. The right to determine the fate of the country still belongs to a minority of people, that is, the regular government officials.

Those who have administrative power continue to cling to authoritarianism. They refuse to listen to the majority of the people and will not allow the people to express their views fully. This has given rise to widespread dissatisfaction with the government.

What the powerholders often use as an excuse to keep from having to return power to the people is the people's lack of education. They say that most people don't understand the democratic system sufficiently. But they never stop to consider who is responsible for this situation.

The students, as pure forces who once played a major role in informing the people, must quickly take steps to improve their role on this front in order to gain the confidence of the people, who lack rights and are without a voice.

The government, which is composed of ministers elected by the people, should exert pressure and take steps to enable the people to play a greater role in determining the direction of the country before popular dissatisfaction with the government becomes overwhelming. Because if the people become too dissatisfied, they may rise up and fight for their rights.

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# **Late October Reassignments for CRMA Classes 9-14**

42070051b Bangkok SIAM RAT SAPDA WICHAN in Thai 8-14 Nov 87 pp 6, 7

[Unattributed report: "Who Is Who in CRMA Classes 9-14?"]

[Text] Army orders 933 and 934/2530 issued by Gen Chawalit Yongchaiyut, the RTA CINC, on 25 October 1987 reassigned and raised the pay grades of 226 (special) colonels in both the command and staff lines.

Prior to this reshuffle, it was said that people should keep an eye on Col Phairot Phanitchasamai and Col Ut Buangbon. It was thought that both of these officers would be given important positions, because they were "Prem's men." And things turned out as expected. Even though Col Ut was transferred from the command to the staff line, he was promoted to special colonel as expected.

Col Phairot Phanitchasamai moved up from deputy commander of the 1st AAA Regiment to commander of this regiment. Col Ut Buangbon, a military science instructor at the Army War College, Institute of Army Academies, was made a staff officer. Both men, who have served as aides to Gen Prem, the prime minister, are members of CRMA [Chulachomklao Royal Military Academy] Class 17, the same class as Staff Officer Hank, that is, Col Phiraphong Sanphakphisut, Col Banchon Chawalasin, Col Winai Phatthiyakun, Col Nikon Ham-amphai, and Col Phanuphong Phromtho. Col Phairot is the first member of this class to become a regimental commander.

Another officer worth keeping an eye on is Col Chalong Chotikakham, a member of CRMA Class 13. He played an important role in negotiating with the thahan phran irregulars from the Pakthongcha, Camp who surrounded Ban Suan Phlu. Col Chalong has moved from commander of the 19th Infantry Regiment to chief of staff of the 9th Infantry Division. Another member of Class 13, Col Thakoeng Munthanya, the commander of the 1st AAA Regiment, has been appointed chief of staff of the AAA Division. Prior to being appointed commander of the 19th Infantry Regiment and commander of the 1st AAA Regiment in accord with the army order issued on 7 November 1986, these two men had held the positions of deputy commander of the 19th Infantry Regiment and deputy chief of staff of the AAA Division respectively. The fact that they have received another promotion this year means that they are moving up very rapidly.

In the 9th Infantry Division, Col Akradet Sasiprapha, a member of CRMA Class 11 and the brother-in-law of Gen Charuoi Wongsayan, the army chief of staff, has been promoted from chief of staff of the 9th Infantry Division to deputy commander of this division. Col Wichon Thuraphakphibun, the deputy commander the Ratburi Military District (Kanchanaburi junction), a

member of CRMA Class 9, has also been appointed deputy commander of the 9th Infantry Division. Thus, if Maj Gen Mongkhon Amphonphisit, the commander of the 9th Division, is promoted, Col Wichon is almost certain to replace him as commander. Another member of CRMA Class 9 is Col Praphat Wisutthiphichaiphon, who has been promoted from commandant of the Cavalry School, Cavalry Center, to deputy commander of the 2d Cavalry Division and who is now in line to become commander of this division.

Another classmate of "Big Mong" who found himself "in the rough" in the wake of the attempted assassination of Gen Prem at Lopburi is Col Khemchat Nitisiri, an officer attached to Army Headquarters. Now "out of the rough," he has been promoted to special colonel and made a staff officer. The same thing is true for Col Sarot Ropbarmung, a member of CRMA Class 11, who was a strong supporter of Gen Han Linanon during the time that Gen Han was 4th Army Region commander and who was transferred to Lopburi during the time that Gen Athit Kamlangek was RTA CINC. He has now been made a staff officer.

During this reshuffle, one person whose fate has not been good is Col Narong Nakpricha, the commander of the 4th King's Guard Cavalry Regiment, a tank unit that has played an important role in many coups. Col Narong has been assigned to Army Headquarters. Col Wirun Udomsuk, the deputy commander of this regiment and a member of CRMA Class 14, has been appointed regimental commander in his place.

Col Narong was just promoted from deputy commander to commander of the 4th King's Guard Cavalry Regiment last year. It isn't clear why he has been transferred to Army Headquarters. But military sources say that it's because he got into a conflict with his superior, who tried to keep him from being promoted last year. But officers above the divisional level refused.

This reshuffle was not restricted to certain classes only. Members from all classes were reassigned. But it can be seen that members of CRMA classes 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, and 14 won appointment to an unusually large number of command and staff positions. Only one member of CRMA Class 17 was appointed to a command position. The appointments, by class, were as follows:

CRMA Class 9: Maj Gen Mongkhon Amphonphisit, commander of the 9th Infantry Division; Maj Gen Chettha Thanacharo, commander of the 12th Infantry Division; Col Thawisit Nunimit, deputy commander of the 6th Infantry Division; Col Praphat Wisutthiphichaiphon, deputy commander of the 2d Cavalry Division; Col Bunchu Yisakhon, deputy commander of the 11th Infantry Division; Col Bunchu Samonruk, chief of staff of the 11th Infantry Division; Col Wichon Thuraphakphibun, deputy commander of the 9th Infantry Division; Col Bantep Phuwathananurak, deputy commander of

the 5th Infantry Division; Col Somsak Phikhatporapak, deputy chief of staff of the 1st Army Region; and Col Chitchai Anukun, commander of the 5th Artillery Regiment.

CRMA Class 10: Col Manat Khilaimani, deputy commander of the 2d Special Forces Division; Col Rattana Chaloe Saenyakon, chief of staff of the 2d Cavalry Division; Col Manot Buachum, commander of the 3d Infantry Regiment; Col Silakan Kalayanmit, commander of the 7th Infantry Regiment; Col Samphan Bunkangwan, commander of the 13th Infantry Regiment; Col Saimit Kalayanmit, deputy commander of the 1st Cavalry Division; Col Itthiphon Sirimonthon, commander of the 17th Infantry Regiment; and Col Pricha Rotchanasaen, deputy chief of staff of the 1st Army Region.

CRMA Class 11: Col Akradet Sasiprapha, deputy commander of the 9th Infantry Division; Col Chainarong Nunphakdi, deputy commander of the 2d Infantry Division; Col Phanom Chinawichanna, deputy commander of the 2d Infantry Division; Col Thitiphong Chennuwat, commander of the 11th King's Guard Infantry Regiment; Col Wibun Yingwiriya, deputy commander of the Ratburi Military District; Col Hom Holamyong, deputy commander of the Special Warfare Center; Col Pricha Suwannasi, deputy commander of 5th Military Circle; Col Han Phethai, deputy commander of the 2d Special Forces Division; and Col Sarot Ropbarmung, staff officer.

CRMA Class 12: Maj Gen Surayut Chulanon, aide to Gen Prem Tinsulanon, the prime minister; Col Chamlong Bunkraphua, commander of the 5th Cavalry Regiment; Col Chamnan Phasunan, commander of the 1st King's Guard Artillery Regiment; Col Thanet Maicon, commander of the 31st King's Guard Special Forces Regiment; Col Bunrot Somthai, commander of the 1st Special Forces Regiment; Col Banthun Mekwichai, deputy commander of the 1st Military Circle; Col Prakat Phanthubanyong, chief of staff of the Artillery Division; Col Prayut Thapcharoen, chief of staff of the 15th Infantry Division; Col Phairat Khemkhan, commander of the 5th Infantry Regiment; Col Watnachai Chaimuanwong, commander of the 1st King's Guard Cavalry

Regiment; Col Samphao Chusi, commander of the 2d AAA Regiment; and Col Somkhuan Maniwong, commander of the 12th King's Guard Infantry Regiment.

CRMA Class 13: Col Chalong Chotikakham, chief of staff of the 9th Infantry Division; Col Thakoeng Mungthanya, chief of staff of the AAA Division; Col Manop Daoruang, commander of the 9th Artillery Regiment; Col Rewat Bunthap, commander of the 23d King's Guard Infantry Regiment; Col Somchai Ubondecharak, commander of the 2d King's Guard Infantry Regiment; Col Tharin Sutaphaha, commander of the 5th Special Forces Regiment; Col Kitcha Wisanuwig, commander of the Support Regiment, 9th Infantry Division; Col Narong Ngaophrommin, commander of the 112th Infantry Regiment; and Col Narong Nakpricha, attached to Army Headquarters.

CRMA Class 14: Col Somphop Attanan, commander of the 1st King's Guard Infantry Regiment; Col Nippon Pharanit, commander of the 21st King's Guard Infantry Regiment; Col Direk Yawadalat, commander of the 19th Infantry Regiment; Col Phiraphon Rakrianrop, commander of the 3d special Forces Regiment; Col Wirun Udomsuk, commander of the 4th King's Guard Cavalry Regiment; Col Kitkun Uthayangkun, commander of the 3d Infantry Regiment; Col Phonchai Dechatiwong Na Ayuthaya, commander of the 9th Infantry Regiment; and Col Sunthon Winitchaikun, commander of the 25th Infantry Regiment.

"During this reshuffle, another three members of our class were given regimental commands. And another 12 were promoted to special colonel and given staff positions. This is in addition to the 30 who already held such positions," said a member of CRMA Class 14 to SAPDA WICHAN. He added that there was nothing special about this reshuffle. Everything was done properly.

As stated above, the regimental commanders come mainly from classes 9-14. At a higher level, several are divisional commanders. Those below this serve mainly as deputy regimental commanders and battalion commanders. The only regimental commander from outside these classes is Col Phairat, Prem's man.

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## ECONOMIC

### **Economic Cooperation With Soviets Based on 'Marxism-Leninism' Principle**

42090071b Hanoi NONG NGHIEP in Vietnamese  
5 Nov 87 pp 1, 7

[Text] Within the overall cooperation between the two countries of Vietnam and the Soviet Union, economic relations occupy an important position and are increasingly developing.

Vietnamese-Soviet economic cooperation, from the time the two nations established diplomatic relations to the beginning of the eighties, has been conducted primarily under the forms of aid and loans, scientific cadre training assistance, skilled workers for capital construction projects, and goods exchange.

#### **1. Aid and Loans:**

1955-1960 period: In accordance with agreements and accords signed between the two parties and governments, the Soviet Union reserved precious aid for Vietnam under the forms of nonrepayable and interest-free loans, creating conditions for our people to restore the economy and reconstruct the country. During 1955 alone, the Soviet Union assisted us with 400 million rubles to purchase machinery, equipment and goods.

1961-1965 period: Based on the "agreement by the Soviet Union to provide economic and technical assistance to Vietnam," the Soviet Union loaned us 430 million rubles at an annual interest rate of 2 percent and gave us 20 million rubles in nonrepayable assistance.

1965-1975 period: As our people were beginning the decisive period of resistance against America for national salvation, the Soviet Union actively assisted in national defense: while simultaneously providing us 1.5 billion rubles in aid (consisting of 253 million nonrepayable rubles with the remainder in loans; and in July of 1973, on a visit to the Soviet Union by a party and government delegation led by Le Duan, the Soviet Union announced that this debt had been cancelled).

The south was completely liberated, the nation was reunited, and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam officially joined the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance. In conjunction with the signing of the Vietnamese-Soviet treaty of friendship and cooperation, the total and strategic cooperation between the two fraternal countries (including economic relations) began a new period of material development.

1976-1980 period: Besides the nonrepayable assistance, the Soviet Union loaned us 1.5 billion rubles (including 800 million in interest-free rubles), not counting the system of preferential treatment in foreign relations between the two countries which was constantly reserved for us by the Soviet Union.

1981-1986 period: Following an agreement between the two parties and nations, the Soviet Union assisted us with more than 3 billion rubles (including 2.5 billion rubles in loans to liquidate the trade deficit; 600 million interest-free rubles and 223 million rubles in nonrepayable assistance to complete projects left unfinished by China, and new projects for scientific development, education and public health).

1986-1990 period: In the third 5-year plan of Vietnam, the Soviet Union is assisting us with 8.7 billion rubles, figuring all the economic assistance provided during the previous 30 years.

#### **2. Scientific Cadre Training, Skilled Worker Assistance:**

During the past 35 years, the Soviet Union has assisted in training more than 60,000 cadres for our country, including more than 20,000 of college level and above, 2,000 at the MA level, more than 70 at the doctorate level, and tens of thousands of highly skilled technical workers. More than 5,000 Vietnamese citizens are presently studying and engaging in on-the-job training or research at 150 institutes and schools in 33 cities of the Soviet Union. At the same time, 30,000 of our workers are learning a trade and working in a great many Soviet enterprises.

#### **3. Capital Construction Project Assistance:**

During approximately the period since 1950, the Soviet Union has helped us build nearly 300 economic projects, including many large and important projects such as the Hoa Binh hydroelectric, Tri An hydroelectric and Pha Lai thermoelectric plants, Cao Son and Uong Bi coal mines, the Tinh Tuc tin mine, Bim Son cement plant, Thang Long Bridge, the Vung Tau joint petroleum enterprise, construction material production plants, and scientific, educational, public health, cultural, etc. facilities. During the 1986-1990 period alone, the Soviet Union has and will assist us in constructing an additional 40 projects and in continuing to perfect 60 others; and is investing in construction of state tea, coffee, orange, banana, rubber, etc. farms following a guideline of unceasing construction of personally delivered key projects while still ensuring effective operations and exploitation.

#### **4. Goods Exchange:**

From 1950 to 1980, the volume of goods exchanged between the two countries increased by 146 times. Since 1981 alone, 85 percent of our imports and exports have been exchanged with the Soviet Union (for a value of 1.3 billion rubles). During the 1986-1990 period, we expect to export goods to the Soviet Union worth 2.3 billion rubles and import from the Soviet Union goods worth 5.6 billion rubles, primarily machinery, spare parts,



materials and fertilizer, aimed at assisting in the achievement of the three major economic programs set forth by the party and to construct a foundation for the socialist industrialization of our country.

The Vietnamese-Soviet economic cooperation above, constructed on the principle of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, has and is making a decisive contribution to the victories of our country's revolution. This cooperation is presently being renovated, with increased effectiveness and in a spirit of reorganization and renovation, in accordance with the Resolution of the 27th Congress of the Soviet Communist Party and the Resolution of the 6th Congress of the Vietnamese Communist Party. As a result of a visit to the Soviet Union by General Secretary Nguyen Van Linh, a joint announcement by Vietnam and the Soviet Union and recently signed economic agreements have marked a new era in Vietnamese-Soviet economic cooperation. Leaders of the two parties have agreed to strengthen economic cooperation between the two nations, shifting economic relations from unilateral assistance and loans with primarily commerce to production cooperation that is primarily mutually beneficial in the economic areas (including agriculture and the food industry). This cooperation will develop along a course of socialist association, professionalization and production cooperation, diversifying the formulas and forms of cooperation at all three levels (central, sector and enterprise), and more actively using the principles of socialist business. Following this course, a common agreement was recently signed between our government and the Soviet government on the cooperative planting and processing of coffee in Vietnam for export to the Soviet Union. At the same time, the two countries have signed 13 documents dealing with cooperation between them in the fields of planting and processing tea, coconuts and soybeans, and with scientific and technical cooperation in the fields of agriculture and the food industry.

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### **Correspondents Visit Vietnamese-Soviet Coffee Plantation**

42090070 Hanoi NONG NGHIEP in Vietnamese  
5 Nov 87 p 4

[Article by Nguyen Tat Han, Duc Lac: "Visit to a Vietnamese-Soviet Cooperative Coffee Region"]

[Text] Our vehicle stopped at Kilometer Marker 62 on National Route 26A between Buon Ma Thuot and Nha Trang. We were parked next to a broad area of land of about 3 hectares where a monument bearing the inscription "Achievement 333" had recently been erected. One reporter got out and asked if this was Vietnamese-Soviet Joint Coffee Enterprise 333. A man dressed in a faded and worn officer's uniform and in command of some youths planting trees in the area of the monument answered that this was indeed the place!

We disembarked and entered a nearby two-story housing area.

Truly by accident, the man who had just answered was Dam Thai Khoat himself, party committee secretary and chairman of the Vietnamese-Soviet friendship association subchapter of Vietnamese-Soviet Joint Coffee Enterprise 333.

He received us in a cool open room under the shade of an ancient konia tree next to the building area where the Soviet specialist group worked. In the warm and soft accent of a village folk song, Dam Thai Khoat told us about the steps in construction and growth of the joint enterprise.

The enterprise was established in 1982. The labor force at that time consisted of officers and men from the 333d Division of the Ministry of National Defense who had been transferred to the Ministry of Agriculture. Many requested discharges and the number of volunteers remaining to build the enterprise were unfamiliar with work in the coffee sector—a complex technical economic sector. Because labor was scarce and the material and technical base was poor, during the years of 1982 and 1983, Vietnamese-Soviet Joint Coffee Enterprise 333 had to cope with countless seemingly impossible difficulties. Now however, after 3 years of construction, the enterprise has rapidly matured in every aspect. The force of cadres and workers has reached 13,700 men. The party organization consists of 1,408 party members. The labor organization and Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union with more than 10,000 members work and live in 10 state farms (five specializing in coffee), 12 enterprises, a Vietnamese-Soviet technical middle-level general school, a school for the elementary and advanced training of enterprise management cadres, and a 200-bed general hospital. It can also be asserted that this rapid growth was constantly and closely connected with Vietnamese-Soviet friendship.

In fact, to achieve the Vietnamese-Soviet cooperation program within the coffee development field in the Central Highlands, Joint Enterprise 333 assumed responsibility for attaining a level of 10,000 hectares by 1990. For each hectare of coffee, the Soviet Union will invest an average of 3,000 rubles expressed in materials, fertilizer, machinery and equipment, and in 1988 the joint enterprise will begin to repay the friends with coffee products. Since 1983, 12 Soviet ships have docked at Nha Trang and more than 10,000 tons of chemical fertilizers of all types, more than 10,000 tons of fuel, hundreds of construction, agricultural and transportation vehicles and machines, many vehicle and machine maintenance and repair stations, etc. with a total value of nearly 7 million rubles have been transported to the enterprise. The Soviet Union also sent a specialist group led by Yuriy Chebakov that has been present in the enterprise since 1985. The Soviet specialists have overcome every difficulty and hardship in housing and the harsh climate of the Central Highlands to quickly impart

to the cadres, engineers and technical workers here their precious experience in the use, maintenance and repair of vehicles and machinery; in agricultural enterprise management, and in pointing out shortcomings in economic management and machine organization to unceasingly advance the enterprise. The Soviet specialists proposed the curriculum and instituted four advanced training classes for more than 150 technical workers on the methods of using construction and agricultural vehicles and machines to their full capacity to produce high efficiency. Each time a Soviet ship docked at Nha Trang, the Soviet specialists are present to inspect and receive the materials, machinery and equipment for the enterprise.

Through the efforts of both sides, by 1983—the first year of the Vietnamese-Soviet cooperation agreement—the enterprise had planted 660 hectares of coffee (the area that was placed in operation) and since 1984, an average of 1,200 hectares has been planted annually, raising the present total coffee area to 5,700 hectares. According to the cooperation agreement, the enterprise was to begin in 1988 to repay the friends in coffee products but last year 85 tons of coffee were delivered and another 400 tons will be delivered this year.

Accompanying the feat of achieving and surpassing the plan ahead of the schedule specified in the agreement has been the rapid growth of the enterprise's engineer and technical worker ranks that have enjoyed the willing and through guidance of the specialists. Chebakov and Truvaep Konstantin finished their tour in Vietnam in the third quarter of 1986 but volunteered to remain in the Central Highlands for an additional tour to complete their research in the application of a number of ecologic projects dealing with the coffee plant and with wind and erosion resistance for coffee in regions of steep slopes.

Meeting Yuriy Chebakov during a work session with Cao Van Hung, agricultural engineer and director of State Farm 52, we asked him, "How do you evaluate the initial results in coffee production in State Farm 52 in particular and within the entire joint enterprise in general in the cooperation program with the Soviet Union?"

Yuriy Chebakov laughed heartily and replied in a strong voice filled with enthusiasm and self-confidence, "Extremely good, extremely good! At State Farm 52, the planned level by 1990 is 740 hectares of coffee but there are already 680 hectares and the delivery of 57 tons of coffee beans before the deadline is an extraordinary effort. In nearly all the other state farms and enterprises of the joint enterprise, the production is also extremely excellent. The plans for developing the cattle herd in State Farm 721, and developing corn and sugarcane in state farms 714, 716, 717 and 718 have exceeded planned levels every year. In social welfare, all the enterprises have constructed enough schools, classrooms and furniture for more than 11,000 students so the

children of the cadres and workers do not have to study standing up or in three shifts. All have created elements for strongly stimulating coffee development."

Yuriy Chebakov continued, "I am extremely enthusiastic and hope to bring all of my experience gained through 20 years of work to instruct the cadres and workers of Vietnamese-Soviet Joint Coffee Enterprise 333, contributing along with my Vietnamese friends in work for the coffee fields to soon bloom and bear fruit, and the plan of 10,000 hectares of Vietnamese-Soviet cooperation coffee at this enterprise to be concluded before 1990."

We were visiting Vietnamese-Soviet Joint Coffee Enterprise 333 at precisely the time in which the cadres, workers and civil servants here were enthusiastically implementing a "For Vietnamese-Soviet Friendship" emulation movement launched by the Federation of Vietnamese Coffee Enterprises and the Provincial Party Committee and Provincial People's Committee of Dac Lac Province to observe the 70th anniversary of the October Revolution. The emulation objectives achieved by the enterprise in productivity, quality, and high efficiency and ahead of schedule (7 November) were: the Ea Knop Hydroelectric Station with an output of 200 kilowatts; harvesting and safely delivering 7,000 tons of corn to granaries before the heavy end-of-season rains; 700,000 finished product bricks and tiles in excess of the regulation plan; inaugurating a 200-bed general hospital; and collecting enough funds from working additional hours and jobs by more than 10,000 union members during the month of emulation to purchase 7 tons of coffee from the garden economy of the workers to present to the Soviet Agricultural Sector Union on the 70th anniversary of the October Revolution. The enterprise also prepared sufficient fertilizer and irrigation pipes and supports to fertilize the present 5,700 hectares during the approaching dry season.

During October on the Dac Lac plateau, heavy rainstorms at the end of the waning season cause the entire region of red basalt soil to emit unusual and unbearable hot vapors. However, Party Committee Secretary Dam Thai Khoat still took us along with Chebakov, Konstantin and Elena to visit State Farm 715, the "navel" of the joint enterprise. At State Farm 715, not only the leadership cadres but every common worker were strongly voicing their work and the production results and life of the entire state farm to their domestic and foreign visitors. Elena had recently traveled from distant Kiev to visit her husband Chebakov. Through a conversation between Elena and a young female worker, Nguyen Thuy Hang of Production Unit 13, we learned that State Farm 715, established only 4 years ago, had planted 2,650 hectares of coffee (accounting for nearly 50 percent of the present coffee area of the entire joint enterprise). Thanks to coffee product contracts with the laborers, a cattle herd of 2,000 head, the knowledge to provide irrigation water to the coffee by investing in water conservancy and digging 36 ponds to store millions of cubic feet of water, and the production each year of an

average of 10,000 tons of organic fertilizer, the state farm's coffee is the most developed in the Dac Lac area. Last year, 300 tons of coffee beans were delivered (exceeding the enterprise plan by 230 tons). This year, an estimated 600 tons of coffee are about to be harvested (exceeding the plan by 320 tons). During 1985, the Council of State awarded State Farm 715 the Labor Order Third Class and in 1986, it was awarded the leading emulation unit rotating banner of the Vietnamese Agricultural Sector by the Council of Ministers. State Farm 715 with more than 3,500 cadres and workers is continuing efforts to maintain its title as the leading banner of the joint enterprise and of the coffee sector throughout Dac Lac Province with an objective of 3,000 hectares of coffee before 1990, and of contributing along with the entire joint enterprise in swiftly attaining 10,000 hectares of coffee as stated in the cooperation agreement signed with the friends' government.

We said goodbye to State Farm 715 as dawn was breaking on the plateau. Groups of people from the "worker villages" were scattered along the red dirt roads on their way to the roasters, coffee fields and other shops, fertilizer processing points and water conservancy projects. These groups are striving to develop the Vietnamese-Soviet cooperation coffee region and to build it into an increasingly green and fresh area with developed efficiency.

Mo Drac, November 1987

7300

**Invasion of Ho Chi Minh City by Thai Goods**  
42090041 Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG in  
Vietnamese 14 Oct 87 pp 1-2

[Article by Le Tien Tuyen: "Thai Goods Invade Municipal Markets"]

[Text]

**Centers Dealing in Thai Merchandise**

In recent days, an unusual and worrisome phenomenon has dominated the city's markets—the fierce and gradual invasion of Thai goods.

Formerly, only some Thai goods—foam rubber sandals, facial creams and tee shirts—were displayed at a few privately-run and cooperative stores. Now, they abound. We can name hundreds of these goods being on display and sale throughout the city. Goods for children include readymade clothing, birds and animals in pressed nylon, and tens of brands of cookies—those in the shape of a shoe or a propeller, chewing gums, dried-and-salted prunes, and fruit cookies. Goods for women are also diverse, ranging from underwear and cosmetics to shopping bags, bottled sauces and various kinds of canned fish. Tens of brands of blue-jeans, pullovers and plastic hats are the rage. There is a glut of Thai and other foreign

cigarettes coming in from Thailand. To the familiar 555, Capstan, and Dunhill are being added such brands as Jet, Hero, 999, Gitanes, Two Aces, and Cart-Drawing Horses. The busiest centers for Thai merchandise lie along Nguyen Tri Phuong St between Hung Vuong and Nguyen Trai intersections, Tran Hung Dao B St between Chau Van Liem and Phung Hung intersections (5th Precinct), Nguyen Thong (3rd Precinct), Ben Thanh Market and Cho Cu Market (1st Precinct), Binh Tay St (6th Precinct), and An Dong St (5th Precinct).

**Thai Goods in State Stores, Cooperatives**

It is worth noting that state stores and cooperatives now display and sell a rather great quantity of Thai goods. So do large city-owned merchandise stores, some of which even devote entire sections to these imports. Especially, state stores in the 10th, 3rd, 5th, and 1st precincts and department stores run by consumer cooperatives in the 5th Precinct are inundated with Thai goods; worse still, in some places domestic goods trail behind imports in terms of both quantity and diversification. Questioned about their origins, store managers usually replied that these are "floating goods"—consignment goods and goods purchased for sale at free market prices. Districts along the Kampuchean border also sell Thai goods to municipal trade and service units according to economic contracts.

"Why do we run after Thai goods rather than stimulating the sale of domestic products?" we asked.

"In general," we were told, "Thai and other imports are not subject to the straitjacket of purchasing and selling prices, thus making them more profitable."

This is a fact—and a painful one. Domestic products are "ill treated" and are displayed inconspicuously while Thai goods enjoy high visibility because they generate more profit.

Units not allowed to deal in general merchandise have also joined the fray. The processed grain store at 168 Nguyen Dinh Chieu (3rd Precinct) and the retail grain store in Nguyen Tri Phuong Market (10th Precinct) display and sell Thai cookies. So does Supply Store No 570 run by the Restaurant and Hotel Corporation in the 10th Precinct. The gift shop inside the federated store at Phung Hoang Hotel (43-45 Chau Van Liem St) sells not a single domestic gift, offering instead a massive array of Thai goods including blue jeans, pullovers, facial creams, baby powders, tooth brushes, hats, and belts.

This "aberrant" business has become widespread and murky. A sign at No 143 Tran Hung Dao B St in the 5th Precinct reads, "Southern Branch of Beekeeping—Agent for Honey," however, there is no trace of honey, just made-in-Thailand blue jeans, facial creams, shampoos, and soaps.



At the "liaison station for the Oriental Drugs Processing Cooperative" at No 159 Tran Hung Dao B St a cupboard full of Thai goods is displayed next to a cupboard for drugs. We should throw light at once on the following questions: Who own these business outlets? Who pocket the profit? And have any taxes been collected?

#### Those Who Smuggle Thai Goods

Why could Thai goods invade the city to such an alarming extent? There are many invasion routes. Item: At 4 am on 26 August, inspecting tugboat No 8 of the Internal Trade Transportation Enterprise as it came into dock No 2 with a cargo from Tan Chau and Hong Ngu on the Kampuchean border, economic police found a rather great quantity of "gifts" brought home by the crew and 5,300 packs of foreign-made cigarettes, which had been hidden by Nguyen Van Minh in the hull, under the beds and in the lower decks. Minh's personal luggage concealed 20 video cassettes, 50 kg of foreign-made cigarette paper, and 30 kg of foreign-made yellow paper for cigarette tips. Item: Vehicle No 50C-38-78 carried, along with tourists, 5.5 kg of garuwood, 120 cartons of Hero and Jet cigarettes, and 200 pairs of Lao sandals. In a single day, market management forces at the Cho Lon bus station caught three private merchants—Nguyen Thanh Tien, Bui Thi Kim and Tran Thi Lam—peddling Thai goods from Go Dau to the city for sale. Household chief Chau Quang Tri at No 6 Trang Tu St hoarded and sold 866 packs of foreign-made cigarettes. At house No 103, Trang Tu St, 14th Ward, 5th Precinct, 30 kinds of goods belonging to 14 different people were stored, including a cargo of Thai cookies valued at more than 3 million dong. Thai goods enter the city not only by land and water routes from Kampuchea, but also by crossing the Lao border into Central Vietnam.

#### Rational Policy to Manage Foreign Goods Is Needed

Why do Thai goods sell well? It should be said that their packaging looks more "attractive" than ours. Item: Thai tooth brushes radiate colors from transparent plastic boxes in contrast to our lackluster products sitting in heaps in stores (since they are made from discarded plastic). Item: Cakes of soap manufactured by our production collectives and cooperatives present hard wrappings and dimly-printed labels while those made in Thailand are of bright colors. Clearly, Thai packaging is better. So is the quality of many Thai goods. Although they cost more than our goods—from 150 to 200 percent—they still attract many consumers.

It has been established that technically we can make refined quality merchandise. Perfumes, toothpastes, shampoos, and some fabrics are not inferior to Thai and Japanese similar products. However, we have not done our utmost to maintain and improve product quality and to upgrade product designs in response to consumer tastes. Thailand's "excessive" penetration of the nation's

market in general, and Ho Chi Minh City's in particular, requires of production management agencies and direct producers to reassess their roles in production in a "stricter" manner.

Addressing a meeting to train domestic trade cadres for the southern provinces which was held in June 1987 in Vung Tau, Comrade Nguyen Van Linh stressed the need to "mobilize the masses not to use those foreign goods which can be produced locally, even though our substitutes may be slightly inferior or may cost a little more. Only by stimulating the use of domestic goods can production improve gradually." "I know," he said, "that many domestic products including fabrics are good and can measure up to their Thai counterparts. But we are attracted by imports, thus putting a drain on our gold reserves."

The general secretary's call is very accurate. By idolizing and buying imports, consumers not only tacitly restrict domestic production but also pay a dear, very dear price—a result of that "hemorrhage of golden blood."

As far as market and social management is concerned, we propose that, aside from pursuing, nabbing and prosecuting smugglers of Thai goods via the border, a protectionist policy be imposed, levying heavy customs duties and reducing the influx of foreign and Thai imports to the limit, whenever they appear as nonessential or curb domestic production growth.

9213/9604

#### Campaigns To Promote State Bond Sales Reviewed, Launched

42090055b Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG  
in Vietnamese 31 Oct 87 pp 1, 2

[Article by L.T.T.: "Final Review of 1983-1984 State Bond Sales Campaign, Launch of 1987-1988 Campaign"]

[Text] Yesterday, 30 October, in Ho Chi Minh City, the Central Committee for Promoting Purchases of State Bonds met with provincial and municipal representatives to review the campaign conducted in 1983 and 1984 to promote sales of state bonds among the people and to launch a new campaign to promote purchases of fatherland construction state bonds in 1987 and 1988.

Huynh Tan Phat, vice chairman of the Council of State and chairman of the Vietnam Fatherland Front Central Committee, and Nguyen Khanh, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, came to work with the conference.

It was in the years of 1983-1984 that the campaign to promote the sales of state bonds among the people was launched for the first time on a nationwide basis. And as of 30 December 1984, the bond sales had reached

2,562,651,400 dong in cash; 7,847 tons, in paddy; in foreign currencies, 13,927 U.S. dollars and 39,920 French francs, with a total of 15 million purchaser-times.

Implementing Directive 17-CT/TW (signed on 12 October 1987) of the CPV Central Committee on the issue of farmland construction state bonds in the 1987-1988 period aimed at creating additional sources of revenue and cash for the state budget, satisfying the needs for carrying out the three major economic programs, and as an immediate step accelerating the execution of key projects, the Central Committee for Promoting Purchases of State Bonds officially launched the 1987-1988 campaign to promote purchases of state bonds, with the goal being set at 18 billion dong of sales, at least 5 billion in 1987 alone.

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#### **Sales of Shrimp To State Doubled in Duyen Hai District**

42090055a Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG  
in Vietnamese 22 Oct 87 p 1

[Text] In the high-tide week in the beginning of October fishermen in Duyen Hai District sold to the state an average of 3 tons of shrimp a day for export, an increase of 100 percent compared to the output obtained in the high-tide periods since the beginning of August 1987. The reason behind this achievement was the fact that Duyen Hai Export Goods-Supplying Corporation had strengthened the task of supplying fishermen with materials and purchasing their products. The corporation took out all of its stored fishing materials and exchanged them for the fishermen's products, at the same time organized stores that sold fishing materials at prices lower than prevailing market prices, and brought additional quantities of engine oil for fishing boats to the villages to satisfy the fishermen's need.

The corporation stores charged with purchasing sea products organized on-the-spot purchases at seaports and on river tributaries. Payment for purchases of sea products was also faster; interest set by the state bank would be paid if payment were not paid within 4 days.

The corporation also has been coordinating its work with the local administration, organizing regular meetings with fishermen to hear their opinion, and disseminating in time the positions and policies of the party and state. Duyen Hai Export Goods-Supplying Corporation is striving to purchase in this quarter 600 tons of shrimp for export.

5598

#### **Import-Export, Other Tasks Remain in 4th Quarter**

42090055c Hanoi NGOAI THUONG in Vietnamese  
25 Oct 87 pp 1, 8

[Article: "Remaining Tasks in Fourth Quarter Are Very Heavy"]

[Excerpt] The import-export task in the last 9 months was carried out under very difficult and complicated conditions:

—The material base that was necessary to ensure the production and purchase of export goods was faced with serious shortages. Some materials and raw materials, both domestic and imported, failed to be supplied either in time and in uniform quality or in accordance with the plan goals for production of export goods. The materials that were supposed to be purchased and given back to the units assigned the exporting task also lacked uniformity, without any mechanism to ensure otherwise. There also was a shortage of cash to be used to purchase them, which led to a situation in which many localities were unable to purchase all of the exportable goods.

—There were many fluctuations in domestic and foreign markets. Prices in the domestic market were sliding quickly, while the price management mechanism remained unchanged; prices of many items in the international market were decreasing and thus created confusion for our business units. The production of many goods did not bring about any results in business, and if the assigned goals had to be fulfilled, the losses and their compensation would be very great.

In the socialist market, because there were economic reforms along the line of socialist business accounting and redistribution of work among business organizations, foreign business relations and contracting, prices, and the way to do business were all affected.

—The economy was being in a period of renovation. The old mechanism which still remained continued to hamper production and business activities. As the new mechanism has not yet taken shape, society was going into doing work on the basis of rules and the law. In this transitional time, definite difficulties arose and limited the resourcefulness and dynamic quality of the installations doing production and business in export goods.

However, with great endeavors and a high degree of responsibility on the part of foreign trade cadres throughout the country, with reforms in the management work of the ministry, and with the new method of dealing with each and every problem and difficulty to relieve units from these burdens, the country as a whole achieved 62 percent of the foreign currency goal set for export, an increase of 7.3 percent compared to the same period in 1986, and 79.6 percent of the import goal assigned by the state, an increase of 8.7 percent compared to the same period last year.

Specifically in the emulation movement to score achievements to welcome the 70th anniversary of the great October Revolution, the rate of delivery of goods in the third quarter was obviously faster. The average monthly amount of foreign currencies obtained from export in the third quarter increased by 37 percent compared to the average in the first 6 months of this year. Some important high-value goods, such as coffee, pepper, and shelled peanut, were delivered to the Soviet Union in the required quantities, with the goal set for the entire year being fulfilled before November.

In the field of import, most major goods, such as gasoline and oil, iron and steel, fertilizers, pyrite, and so on, were received at a pretty good rate, more than 70 percent of the goal. Tens of thousands of tons of import goods having been stored and having piled up in Eastern Europe in recent years were also brought back to reinforce our production. In spite of the good results in import-export in the last 9 months, the task left for us to carry out in the fourth quarter still is very heavy. In export, 38 percent of the plan remains to be fulfilled in order to attain the goal of 850 million rubles-dollars set for this year. Every month in the fourth quarter has to exceed by 50 percent the average monthly foreign currency receipt in the preceding quarter. The quantities of goods that come and go at an accelerated pace through our port in the last months of this year are very large. We must therefore pay utmost attention to such matters as productivity, quality, and efficiency. Specifically, the tasks of the import-export units of the Ministries of Agriculture, Food Industry, and Light Industry still are very heavy because they fulfilled only 35-38 percent of their goals in the first 9 months of this year. The two latter ministries usually contribute to the country more than 50 percent of the export receipts. The efforts of these units in the fourth quarter will have a decisive significance for the fulfillment of the country's export goal. Their export products of these units also result from the contributions of many sectors and localities in the whole country and therefore require closer coordination and integration.

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#### Grain Production Problems

42090053 Hanoi NONG NGHIEP VIETNAM in  
*Vietnamese* 25 Oct 87 p 3

[Article by Nguyen Minh Thong, vice minister of Agriculture and Food Industry: "Grain, A Subject of Urgent and Long-Term Importance"]

[Text] There are 5 billion people in the world this year. Even though the civilization of mankind has solved many of man's problems, including the field of grain production, the world still has nearly 1 billion people starving because of the lack of grain. Thus, the grain

problem is one which many nations and mankind, especially developing countries particularly in Asia and Africa, cannot but be concerned in finding the right solutions.

Our country is one with a relatively large population, but the average area per capita is low. With a view toward achieving the objective of stabilizing and improving the life of the people, our party and state have always placed the task of solving the grain and food problem of number one import. With the enormous effort of the entire population and all levels and sectors, the grain situation in our country has made noteworthy development. Grain output increased from 13.6 million tons in 1976 to 14.4 tons in 1980 and 18.2 tons in 1985. Despite a rapid population increase—over 5 million people during the 5 years from 1981 to 1985—the average amount of grain per capita continued to increase, from 268 kg in 1980 to 304 kg in 1985, thanks to this making a positive contribution to stabilizing the economic and social situation and ensuring satisfaction of the basic needs in the life of the people.

Generally, however, grain production in our country over the past years, though on the rise, has been slow and unstable, with instances of retrenchment for several years now. Only 18.38 million tons were attained in 1986. In 1987, the goal was 19.2 million tons, but the winter-spring crop in the North was a serious failure while the South had an increase over the past year. Figuring overall for the entire country, the winter-spring crop was 1.6 million tons short of the plan and down more than 650,000 tons compared with 1986. In this 10th-month crop so far, 10th-month rice in the North is fairly good and many places are promising a bumper crop with an increase of perhaps tens of thousands of tons compared with last year's 10th-month crop. A number of places in the South are still sowing and transplanting. If we strive to sow and transplant the entire area and concentrate on intensive cultivation, ensuring the 10th-month crop production plan, then overall for the entire year the output for grain converted to paddy on a nationwide scale will not achieve the plan and may only approximate 18 million tons.

There is an objective reason for the restrained and declining grain production. The weather has been very complicated and harsh for several years, causing many difficulties for and damage to crops. But it must be recognized that our subjective effort is still inadequate, the material and technical base is weak, guidance is not concentrated to the proper extent, and alleviation of material and technical factors supporting production is not adequate and prompt. These shortcomings have limited the results of production. We also have not satisfactorily resolved the policy of encouraging the expansion of grain production and circulation. The mobilization and transportation of grain from the South to the North have not met the plan for many years. Consequently, the provision of grain to a number of key



areas in the North has been extremely strained many times. This is one of the most difficult problems in the economic and social life of our country and the daily concern of our people.

The above situation raises a big question. Is our country capable of solving the grain problem by itself? Implementing the resolution of the party's Sixth Congress, we are developing and carrying out the grain and food program, one of the three large economic programs. From the practical lessons clearly indicated for the immediate future and the long term, our country should and can rise up to solve its grain and food needs, first of all the grain need, principally by means of the land and labor potentials, the country's economic and social conditions, and cooperation with fraternal, friendly countries and international organizations in and out of the United Nations.

Wanting this, solving the grain problem in our country must be carried out uniformly in all four directions:

First of all, and more decisive than all, is to concentrate efforts on stepping up grain production so it expands quickly and firmly, and in exact accordance with the spirit of "truly making agriculture the prime front" and "the number one objective, grain and food production." With the new progress in techniques and experiences in guidance and management, many new capabilities have opened up in intensive cultivation and crop multiplication, and in vigorously expanding subsidiary food crops, especially corn, sweet potatoes, potatoes, etc. By reallocating the crop structure and seed structure to improve seed quality, satisfactorily carrying out farming techniques, and fully and promptly resolving material and technical factors in water conservancy, fertilizer, insecticide, etc., we are completely capable of quickly and firmly increasing rice and grain crop yields and volume of production. Right in difficult areas almost entirely of degraded soil such as in the Hop Thinh Cooperative (Vinh Phu), families are still producing 7 tons of rice and 3 tons of corn a year on a hectare, bringing the average amount of grain per capita to over 600 kilograms in 1986. If virtually all the cooperatives and production collectives do likewise, obviously the grain production capability in our country remains large.

The second direction, closely connected to production, is to actively change the structure of meals, create new, real changes in the processing, preservation, circulation, and apportionment of grain among areas, thoroughly practice thrift, and reduce loss and waste in the production, distribution, circulation, and consumption of grain. With the production results just attained (an average of about 300 kg per capita), the grain situation will also be less strained if we satisfactorily resolve processing, preservation, circulation, apportionment, and thrift. Our attempt to increase the volume of grain production by several percent is really not easy but, regrettably, there still is fairly extensive loss and waste in both the quantity and quality of products in many jobs following harvest,

especially in apportioning and transporting grain. The time has come in which the matter of combatting losses after harvest must be particularly attended to and effectively resolved.

The third direction is to strive to vigorously reduce the population growth rate. This is an extremely important direction and no less a requirement in production. The objective of solving the grain problem in our country is to strive to raise the average amount of grain per capita. This can only be accomplished from two directions: stepping up production and reducing the population growth rate, making the rate of increase in production always higher than the increase in population. They have figured that when the population increases 1 percent, grain and food production must increase 4 percent to ensure the ordinary requirements of social life.

On the other hand, we must expand foreign economic relations in both the scientific and technical field and in the import-export field with a view to creating conditions for stimulating the rapid and firm expansion of grain production.

Executing the resolution from the party's Sixth Congress, we are actively preparing and starting to work on the 1988 grain production task—the pivotal year of the 1986-1990 5-year plan. Because grain production did not meet plans in 1986 and 1987, the task of the remaining 3 years is very serious. The production objective of 1988 is to attain 19.5 million tons of grain converted into paddy.

Many localities are now undertaking production of the winter crop and preparing for the upcoming winter-spring crop very actively. The spirit of concentrating efforts on satisfactorily carrying out the three large economic programs, first of all the grain and food program, with a view toward stopping the decline in grain production of the past years, demands that levels, sectors, and all our people continue to make many efforts on many fronts. They must be fully attentive to both rice and subsidiary food crops. They must strive to ensure satisfactory resolution of requirements in water conservancy, fertilizer, insecticide, draft power, electricity, fuel, etc., to promptly support installations and people in carrying out production. We should soon resolve the problems in the policy of encouraging production and thrift in grain consumption. In the immediate future we should concentrate efforts on striving to achieve a greatly successful 1987 winter crop and a 1987-1988 winter-spring crop. Only by so doing can we make a practical contribution to solving problems in the life of the people and stabilize the economic and social situation; have a springboard for advancing toward successfully accomplishing the objective of the party's Sixth Congress set for 1990 in grain and food production.

In the process of solving the grain problem in our country, we always receive the enormous cooperation and assistance of the Soviet Union and fraternal socialist

countries. Many international organizations and many other countries have also been sympathetic and helpful to our people in many respects, especially when we encounter difficulties in nature and when crops fail. On the occasion of world grain day, we express our sincere gratitude for this valuable assistance. Also on this occasion, we are gratified to recognize the cooperative relations in the agricultural and grain field between Vietnam and international organizations of the United Nations system—the Food and Agriculture Organization first of all—which are developing splendidly and still have many capabilities for strengthening in the future. For our part, our people must strive more and more and attempt to rise up to satisfactorily solve our grain problem because this also is mainly the contribution for solving the problem of grain safety, a problem about which many nations and progressive mankind are very concerned and, at the same time, one of the hottest problems our people are demanding resolution of.

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## SOCIAL

### Public Health Cooperation With Soviet Union

42090072 Hanoi SUC KHOE in Vietnamese Nov 87 p 4

[Article by Dr Pham Ngoc Que, Ministry of Public Health: "Development in Public Health Cooperation of Two Fraternal Peoples"]

[Excerpt] Besides training the ranks of public health cadres, the Soviet Union has actively assisted us in building a material and technical base and in providing equipment and medicines for the public health sector. Since 1957, the Soviet government has assisted us in fully equipping the "Red Cross" hospital which will henceforth be named the "Vietnamese-Soviet Friendship Hospital." The Soviet government is presently continuing to expand and renovate the Vietnamese-Soviet Hospital into a complete cadre hospital. Since the beginning of the eighties, to express the support of the Soviet people in the protection of our border and to alleviate the difficulties of our people under the present situation, the Soviet Union, with socialist Saturday labor funds, has assisted the Vietnamese public health sector by fully equipping two general hospitals in the two border provinces of Cao Bang (300 beds) and Lang Son (200 beds), providing equipment for 450 public health stations in border villages, and is presently sending public health equipment to the pediatric ward of Ha Tuyen Hospital.

For the past several years, the Soviet Union has been realigning, expanding and supplementing the tablet and vaccine production equipment of Pharmaceutical Enterprise 2 in Hanoi. In addition, in the 1986-1990 cooperation plan, the Soviet government is assisting us to construct an experimental antibiotic workshop in Ho Chi Minh City.

Through the plans for cooperation in public health, the Soviet government is helping us with equipment and medicines to conduct programs against malaria, trachoma, plague, etc. throughout the country.

The cooperation in medical and pharmaceutical science and technology between the two countries is also increasingly developing and growing richer. In 1970, with the concurrence of both governments, the public health sectors of the two countries signed 5-year long-term plans in public health and medical science cooperation. The contents of these plans consist of many aspects, such as exchanging medical science information, exchanging specialists, technical assistance, and the cooperative study of medical and pharmaceutical projects in which both parties are concerned such as research on drug-resistant malaria in Vietnam, sickness and death caused by plague and cerebral meningitis, blood diseases, acupuncture, a number of Vietnamese medicinal plants, etc. Through this cooperation, a number of research institutes of the two public health sectors have established many close relations with each other, for example between the Institute of Malaria, Parasite and Insect Transmitted Diseases and the Institute of Parasite Research and Tropical Science in Moscow, between the Central Eye Institute and the Russian Federation Hemphoson Eye Institute, between the Institute of Acupuncture and the Soviet Institute of Therapeutic Reflex, between the Vietnamese and Soviet institutes of pharmacy, etc.

Besides the regular exchange of new information in medical science and technology, the exchange between our Medical Science Publishing House and that of the Soviet Union has been expanded. Vietnam has translated and disseminated many Soviet medical and pharmaceutical textbooks and manuals, and the Soviet Union has assisted us in printing and publishing a number of medical science documents.

The people of Vietnam in general and the Vietnamese public health cadres in particular are constantly aware of the assistance of the party, government and people of the Soviet Union who have and are making great contributions toward building, strengthening and developing Vietnamese public health, and toward resolving many ailments of the Vietnamese people.

The Vietnamese public health sector, loyal to the foreign policy of the party and state of maintaining close contact and wholehearted cooperation with the Soviet Union, is determined to assist in strengthening the fraternal cooperation in public health between the two countries, will strive to study and apply the socialist public health policies and medical scientific and technical achievements of the Soviet Union, and is confident that the cooperation in the public health field between the two countries will increasingly develop and achieve many results.

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### UNFPA, Hanoi's PO2 Program

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[Text] The United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA) is a humanitarian organization set up to give assistance mainly to under-developed countries in the gathering of demographic data, in family planning, education, information in studying relations between population problems and socio-economic problems and in the drafting of demographic policies.

Hanoi's PO2 programme is one of the nine UNFPA programmes (numbered PO1 to PO9) in Vietnam being implemented under the guidance of the Department for International Relations of the SRV Ministry of Labour, War Invalids and Social Affairs.

The purpose of this programme is labour distribution and family planning. PO2 receives and distributes relief; manages, supervises and organizes propaganda on family planning; gathers data and makes regular reports to higher level and cooperates with the other city departments such as Planning, Finance, and Public Health. The New Economic Zone Committee of Hanoi receives UNFPA aid.

### Aid Projects

Under PO2, UNFPA supplies materials, equipment, medicines to dispensaries, clinics and gynaecologic and paediatric hospitals, while Vietnam sees to their construction. At present, PO2 has received the necessary materials for the equipment of nine dispensaries, three consulting rooms, and one gynaecologic and paediatric station in the city's suburbs and in its New Economic Zones.

Besides, the programme has supplied propaganda materials, contraceptive devices and gynaecologic materials as well as 5 tons of medicines such as ampicillin, phenopenicillin, vitamin B1, vitamin C, Streptomycin...

The supply of medical instruments and medicines by UNFPA to Hanoi since the end of 1984, amounts roughly to 200,000 US dollars.

For 1988-1991, the Department for International Relations of the Ministry of Labour, War Invalids and Social Affairs has asked UNFPA to supply enough equipment to furnish six consulting rooms and four dispensaries.

For the success of the PO2 programme UNFPA has also given Hanoi financial aid to run three courses for 200 trainees: (course 1 for heads of health stations, heads of dispensaries, birth control team heads, midwives; course 2 for co-op managers, heads of commune, heads of new economic zones; course 3 for vice-presidents of district

committees, deputy-secretary of district party committee). The lessons deal with demographic problems and family planning contraceptive measures, census and population distribution.

### Results of Hanoi's PO2 Programme

In 1987, the Year of Five Billion, our country has a population of 62.5 million and thus ranks 12th among the 25 most populated countries in the world. The population of Hanoi, 2,503,860 in 1980, was 2,835,160 by 1986; its density is 1,102 per square kilometre (34,128 in the inner districts). It had 70,000 newborn babies in 1980 and 58,498 in 1986, not including a yearly addition of 30,000, while the yearly number of deaths is 15,000.

This fast demographic growth requires the application of two fundamental measures: restricting the population increase while sending people to New Economic Zones within and without the city.

The New Economic Zones Committee of Hanoi recommends that between now and 1990, 40 to 50 thousand people of working age be sent to the Central Highlands and to other regions. Only in this way can the population growth rate be brought down from 2.06 percent in 1986 to 1.7 percent in 1990 as planned by the 10th Congress of the municipal Party Branch.

Of course, the success of birth control depends on close guidance by the municipal authorities, on the state's policy of encouragement, on the wholehearted cooperation of various departments and mass organizations such as demographic committee, health service, women's union. The aid granted by UNFPA is most important for it creates favourable conditions for the movement of birth control to progress. In regions receiving aid, people are very enthusiastic about this assistance which has helped solve many difficult problem in the organization of a health network serving 80,000 people and contributing to the checking of population growth.

In these regions, the number of patients coming for check-up and treatment has gone up, this reducing the pressure on hospitals at higher level. The demographic growth rate has also gone down. At Da ton commune where the birth rate was 2 percent in 1984 (before reception of aid), it went down to 1.25 percent in 1985 and 1.1 percent in 1986. It is the standard-bearer of the birth control movement in Hanoi. The number of people using contraceptive devices has also increased: 510 in 1984, 680 in 1985, 1,400 in 1986. At the Co Dong dispensary in Son Tay this number was 390 in 1984, 518 in 1985 and 1,209 in 1986.

Clearly UNFPA aid has contributed an important part to the fulfillment of the socio-economic targets of Hanoi. However, great difficulties still lie ahead: Its New Economic Zones are multiplying while the equipment necessary for the stabilization of living conditions there is lacking. This urgent problem is to be solved.

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